WESTERN INTERIOR ALASKA FEDERAL SUBSISTENCE REGIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL MEETING

PUBLIC MEETING

VOLUME II

Pike's Landing Fairbanks, Alaska October 11, 2017 9:00 a.m.

COUNCIL MEMBERS PRESENT:

Jack Reakoff, Chairman Fred Alexie Ray Collins Timothy Gervais Don Honea Jenny Pelkola Pollock Simon Dennis Thomas Darrel Vent

Regional Council Coordinator, Zach Stevenson

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PROCEEDINGS

(Fairbanks, Alaska - 10/11/2017)

(On record)

 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: We'll call the meeting back to order. Yeah, you want to catch him. We got a lot of agenda to go here. We're on proposals but the first thing out in the morning is the public and tribal comments on non-agenda items. And Julia from the Northern Environmental Center wanted to speak to us. Come on up Julia. Anybody else in the room want to speak on non-agenda items.

(No comments)

MR. STEVENSON: Blue cards.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Oh, blue cards, you got to fill out blue cards. There's blue cards in the back of the room there, you should fill out a blue card, I guess.

So go ahead.

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MS. MICKLEY: Thank you. It's good to be here and good to see all of you and some of you I know and some of you I hope to know soon. My name is Julia Mickley. I work as the clean water and mining coordinator at the Northern Alaska Environmental Center. My background here in Alaska is in wildland firefighting and I've been at the Northern Alaska Center for the last two years, and still working on EFF crews in the summer.

I would like to bring to the Board's attention, to the Committee's attention, the proposed Ambler Road. I've handed out some fact sheets and maps for you to observe. And I'd like to first talk about where we are in the process with the proposed Ambler Road.

 So if you look at the timeline, I think that will be helpful to get a sense of where this project is. It's gone on and off the radar, back and forth, but right now it is in the scoping period and agencies are accepting comments. This means that communities and the public have until January to submit

concerns to agencies. There are two separate processes. If you look at the map, the Park Service is mandated to choose a route through Gates of the Arctic National Preserve so there is currently two routes listed on the map and they are seeking input on which route to choose. Their comments are due January 15th. The BLM comments are on the entire route and those comments are due January 30th. They'll use these comments to develop a draft environmental impact statement in the future if it goes to that point. Currently agencies have communicated with me that there has not been a plan to move forward beyond scoping, however, AIDEA's application -- Alaska Industrial Development and Export Authority, who is moving the project forward has not communicated that in their application and they also, on their website, have a hope for the road to be in use by 2022. So there's a little bit of discrepancy about what happens after scoping.

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I'd like to talk a little bit about possibilities and concerns. The possibilities this project mainly offers are more opportunity, increased opportunity for mining access along the Brooks Range Corridor, in particular, the Ambler mining district.

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There's concern from subsistence users about negative impacts. And I'll just back up to who I've been working with and communicating with. project has been on my radar for the last two years and our organization had been working on it long before that. I'm in communication with about seven to 10 different environmental organizations. I communicate regularly with the Park Service, BLM, the Army Corps of Engineers, Alaska Industrial Development and Export Authority. Last week I met with Doyon. I've been trying to get in touch with NANA. I've emailed every community that has been contacted to submit comments and I have tried to attend as many community meetings on this as I can. This summer I was in Allakaket when Mallot visited and I also was in Alatna for TCC's regional meeting.

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There are a number of concerns that I've heard in relation to this project from communities on subsistence. I'd like to read some quotes that I wrote down from the Allakaket meeting.

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Leave the spawning areas alone.

This is from Nulato's first chief.

Preserve what you have. Louden Tribal Council. And they presented a letter of opposition at that meeting.

Allakaket's Tribal administrator Alisa said, in 10 years I envision the kids asking where's the caribou, where's the fish, why didn't you stop the road.

 That's the same comment that the elders brought BLM during the Central Yukon Resource Management Plan meeting in -- I think it was in February. They said a new road would bring harm and that they'd seen that happen with the Haul Road going through. That the caribou used to come through Allakaket and don't anymore.

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You have to consider these people before you do this. We're relying on subsistence. The State would have to provide assistance for store bought food. The effects of the road on the people would be great because food is so linked with tradition, their identity as Athabascan people would be compromised. That's Virginia Commack from Ambler. They would like to see the area preserved for generations to come, and Ambler has hired two people to do a historic analysis of how they're using their subsistence resources in their region.

I've listed on the fact sheet the communities that have resolutions in opposition. But I've also listed the communities that I've heard publicly vocally oppose the road just so that you're aware of the climate.

Below Ambler mining district, Ambler, Kobuk and Shungnak it's not as clearcut what they specifically where they have concerns and they also have some hopes but the communities along the Koyukuk, almost all of the communities are opposed. You know that just as well as I do and I hope that I'm representing correctly.

Agencies are required to identify which places are important for hunting, fishing and gathering and they must identify areas that should be protected and where no go zones are and so I'm calling on the

Committee to address that need, to write comments and to publicly make available your perspective so that it can be considered.

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Thank you.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Any questions or comments from the Council.

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Tim.

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MR. GERVAIS: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Thanks for your presentation.

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So is scoping, is that like a legal term or process where exact things need to happen and certain standards need to be met or what is -- I'm not familiar with how encompassing or how casual of a process it is.

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It begins by agencies MS. MICKLEY: reaching out to communities and asking them how and if they want to participate in the process. They hold community meetings. Those meetings have not publicly been announced, the schedule yet, but we should be hearing in the next couple weeks when those meetings will be and any community can participate in them. Communities also have opportunity to be cooperating, agencies and have government to government consultation, which is what the community meetings would be. The scoping period is used to gather information and that information will then be put into a report and will be utilized in creating a draft environmental impact statement. So that will be utilized when they make their list of alternatives.

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So this is in the preliminary gathering information stage.

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What needs to be included. What's important. What are concerns. Why are they concerns.

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MR. GERVAIS: Follow-up.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Go ahead, Tim.

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MR. GERVAIS: So Alaska Industrial Development Authority is in charge of the scoping?

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MS. MICKLEY: Negative.
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     Industrial Development and Export Authority took the
     project on from DOT because of community opposition.
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     So this project at this point is being pursued as a
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     private road that mining companies would need to pay
     tolls to use and it would not be available to the
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              There's a lot of question on how that would
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     public.
     look and I think it would be great if people could
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     submit comments on what that would look like.
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                     But Alaska Industrial Development and
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     Export Authority, they carry the -- they're the
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     developers, essentially, and then the agencies are the
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     land managers.
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                     MR. GERVAIS:
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     more, Jack.
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Go ahead, Tim.
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                     MR. GERVAIS: Julia, what's NANA's
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     support or opposition to the road?
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                     MS. MICKLEY:
                                   I have not been
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     successful in meeting with NANA yet. And what I've
     heard wind of is just -- or I guess the facts are that
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     NANA does have a deposit on their property so borenite
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     deposit is on NANA property. Borenite is an
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     exploration stage and it hadn't been explored for about
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     five years and then they had more money to put into it
     this summer and did exploration to see the size of the
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     project.
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                     So what I've heard from Doyon about
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     NANA's stance is that they're curious and wanting to
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     know more but I haven't seen a direct push from them or
     encountered a direct push from them.
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                     MR. GERVAIS: All right. We'll go to
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     Fred over here first.
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                     MR. ALEXIE: Yeah, I have a question.
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     That road that they put in here just recently going
     from Tanana -- Manley to Tanana.....
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                     MS. MICKLEY:
                                   Uh-huh.
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                     MR. ALEXIE:
                                  .....am I seeing correctly
     that it's the start of the Ambler Road?
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MS. MICKLEY: Yes, that's incorrect. The Ambler Road, the current proposed route leads -- it branches off the Haul Road between the Middle and SouthFork of the Koyukuk and then goes straight west across the Gates of the Arctic National Preserve and it would end at the Ambler River.

MR. ALEXIE: Okay. I have more.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Go ahead.

MR. ALEXIE: Yeah, you know, the Federal government, you know, backs us on our subsistence needs. Like who do we contact in regards to, you know, our Native Village Tribes, who do we contact saying we oppose, like to our government, BLM or who?

MS. MICKLEY: I think, in general, if you oppose and write a resolution that it's good to send it out to lots of people.

MR. ALEXIE: Yes.

MS. MICKLEY: You can -- on the fact sheets I've listed whom to send comments to for BLM and for the Park Service, but it also could be sent to your legislator. It could be sent to the news. Yeah.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Darrel. Darrel had a comment or question, go ahead, Darrel.

MR. VENT: Yeah, I was there in Allakaket during that meeting. I know there was a lot of opposition. I think you asked me to get that resolution in and we got the resolution but I lost your address so I didn't send it to you.

But I think there's some concern there because, you know, we're having a tough time with our salmon right now and if you disturbed our beds and something happens there and we can't change it, there's nothing we could do to turn it back. There's no way —the only thing you'd be able to do is hatcheries and I don't think that would, you know, help us up there because the people are worried about our subsistence use. And like I spoke about how the caribou used to migrate through our village. When they put the Haul Road in they said they said it ain't going to affect us

and it did affect us, you know, we don't see caribou anymore, there's nothing there. And, you know, we had -- when you talk about like ACECs where, you know, find our areas of critical concern that, you know, our areas we put a proposal in, Wayne did, and we're still in the process of working on that ACEC. We probably got to get Wayne back up there in Huslia again to try to get some more work done on that because we need that study done on what areas we use to hunt and gather and that way we could let you guys know what we're concerned about.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Pollock.

MR. SIMON: My name is Pollock Simon, Sr., I live in Allakaket. This road would be for private mining industry -- okay. Well, it's like the similar thing about the Haul Road what started in 1974, the oil back then, the Haul Road, they said it would be for industrial use only but the road was later turned over to the State and flux of people goes up, it's open to the public so flux of peoples come up the Haul Road, not only to look at the mountains but also to go hunt and fish and trap in the same area, land that we use. So this -- it impacted our way of life. So is it going to be private managed road for how long?

MS. MICKLEY: Ask the agencies that question in your comments.

MR. SIMON: Okay. Well, that's part of the concern of the people of Allakaket, the elders are concerned about the caribou migration. The Haul Road, old pipeline road impacted the migration of the caribou which was coming into our area, come down the Koyukuk River, since they put in that Haul Road and the traffic distracted the caribou, they go more to the west. 1974 was the last time there was caribou seen right outside of Allakaket. So any road would impact -development would impact the migration of the caribou. Around Allakaket, upper Koyukuk River there's low density of moose and the king salmon hasn't returned, and the caribou hasn't returned for 12 years now so there's hardship off the land around that area, and we're being restricted to taking all the king salmon that we want so that's part of the reason that the village of Allakaket and Alatna are opposed to the

road.

And AIDEA has been coming in last several years and had meetings with the people, ask questions, and most the times we oppose whatever they suggest because in planning purposes -- we never take any part in their planning, they -- so that's part of the reason that we oppose when you come to the village, here's the plan, we don't even know what's in the plan and so the community wouldn't support it. If villages would take -- come to the table if we were invited to the table and talk with us and say what we are afraid of, or we like, then maybe things would be a little bit different. But if they just come to our village and just say this is going to be the road here, this is what we planned, most of the time we oppose it.

Thank you, Mr. Chair.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: My comment is this road would have wider impact than just the road it serves itself. It's an industrial road, anybody can paperstake a mining claim for \$35 on State lands, that gives them the opportunity to use the private road because they're an industrial user. How do I know that because that's exactly the way the Dalton Highway that was closed to the public and people paperstaked mining claims north of the check point and there were hundreds of hunters hunting caribou up north of the Brooks Range when the road was closed because they were industrial users; it's an industrial road.

So this road is not going to be closed to the public.

Don't ever let the DOT or anybody ever lead you to believe that that's going to happen because everybody will paperstake mining claims, they bring their Argos, they bring all these -- and there's no ATV restrictions, they'll bring boats, they can utilize the entire western Brooks Range by dumping those boats in the Kobuk River. They'll have a phenomenal impact on the caribou migration routes of the Teshekpuk and Western Arctic Caribou, they'll have huge impacts to the sheefish populations in the Kobuk River, in the Alatna River spawning areas, critical habitats are these spawning habitats in the Alatna River and the Kobuk. Those two spawning habitats, two different river systems are right next to each other right where

the road is going to be built. There's phenomenal amounts of summer chum salmon spawning areas, the Henshaw Creek, the Alatna River, the Malmiut Fork of the John and the Alatna River, and the whole Kobuk River is a phenomenal spawning area for chum salmon. There's phenomenal amounts of resources that would be impacted by this road.

The mining industry -- I read an article in the -- the mining industry itself wanted a railroad to Port Darby over in Norton Sound. didn't really -- they don't want to ship mineral through the Interior of Alaska, they would rather have a railroad but AIDEA and everybody's trying to jam this road down everybody's throat. There's no discussion about the railroad option to tidewater, which is what they do at Red Dog, they ship the mineral right to tide water, and that way you ship it off on barges to the markets. So the industry, itself, is not such a big proponent of the road as the State of Alaska is. State of Alaska wants this road to resources. There's huge hunting entities in Alaska that want more roads built into hunting and fishing resources.

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So don't ever get the idea that this is a closed road to the public. That road will be open because people will be able to paperstake mining claims and everybody and their brother will be driving on that road. It'll be just like the Haul Road. They built the Haul Road in 1974, by the early '80s there were hundreds of hunters coming up there. Hundreds. There are literally thousands of hunters that hunt that road annually.

So this Council should write a letter during this comment period on the impacts to resources of the Ambler Road. We should write comments to the BLM because part of the road starts on the BLM lands and so the BLM should be aware of the same comments. And so I would like a letter promulgated by the Council to reflect the concerns of the massive amounts of opportunity, because it will not be closed, if they charge a toll, people will pay the toll, if they charge them \$50 a trip or whatever they're going to charge them, they'll pay that, they'll pay \$35 for a permit, basically the permit is the mining claim on the State lands over there. So we got to enumerate the various impacts to the various subsistence resources and those should also be included -- those concerns should be

included in our annual report. An annual report topic to the Federal Subsistence Board. The Federal agencies should be aware, US Fish and Wildlife, National Park Service and the BLM should be aware that we're concerned -- this Council's under .805 is to enumerate various concerns about fish and wildlife resources that would be impacted.

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> So I'll entertain a motion to promulgate a letter of comment to the agencies that need -- that have timeframes, that would be this BLM Ambler Road comments for the BLM; and then this comment to the National Park Service.

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And then is this comment, the BLM comment goes through to AIDEA then or how does AIDEA get the comments. What's their -- they're taking comments right now, what's their address?

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MS. MICKLEY: AIDEA is the applicant.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Uh-huh.

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MS. MICKLEY: And I can send that to you to send out or to Zach to send out to the Committee.

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yeah.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Send it to Zach,

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So we need to make the same comment to various entities on this Ambler Road. This thing is a lot bigger than most people think it is. Because of the all terrain vehicle use, some of those places they could go for miles up those drainages with ATVs, they can go all the way to Kotzebue with boats. It will transect -- completely transect all Western Arctic Caribou migration routes, period. There will be reallocation of the caribou resource to the urban hunters and non-resident hunters that will come by the thousands to hunt on that road.

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So this is not a little deal, it's kind of a big deal for the Western Interior region.

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So is the feeling of the Council to submit comments on the impacts of that Ambler Road, do we have a motion to promulgate that letter of concern on the various resources?

and stuff like that so it's a complicated procedure for them so they figure they'll take the easiest route which is through our area.

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I'd just like to mention that.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Zach, you have a

comment.

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MR. STEVENSON: Thank you, Mr. Chair. By way of context, and I just wanted to provide some background information, the potential road route that is shown on the map here is only one of many. And I'm aware of this through my previous professional work for the Northwest Arctic Borough. And previously the -- if you look at this map here in front of you, what you'll notice is that the area that's identified in olive green, the darker green, that's the Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve, and that's in the center portion of the map and to the upper left region you see the Noatak National Preserve, those are Federal public lands and the area that's in lighter green, those are Borough lands, in the left portion of the map, which are administered or managed by both tribal governments and the Northwest Arctic Borough. And that implies that the permitting for that potential road allotment, or road alignment or any road alignment, in fact, would involve not only the Federal government but also Borough governments as well.

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34 35 So as -- I believe it was Member Vent, Darrel Vent was mentioning a moment ago, you've got a complex land ownership here that would be at play. It involves not only Federal government addressing the ownership of -- or management of Federal public lands, but also municipal and State government as well.

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So there's multiple entities involved, both in the potential design of this -- of a potential road alignment but also the permitting of that potential road system as well so I wanted to underscore that just to imply or to make clear that there are multiple land owners at stake. And we'll discuss a little bit later, to connect the dots here, the further information on the potential impacts to Federally-qualified subsistence users and that will be addressed further in Marcy Okada's presentation and she has an ongoing study that was presented previously at our last meeting by Dr. Annette Watson, so I just wanted to make

that clear.

The other point I wanted to provide by way of background and context, is that the Northwest Arctic Borough had previously mapped areas that are important to subsistence in their coastal, or near coastal communities, however, that same work has not been done in their interior. So I just wanted to point out that there's existing information on areas that are important for hunting, fishing, gathering by season in their coastal communities, however, the inner areas of Ambler, Shungnak, Kobuk, and Kiana have -- the important subsistence use has not been mapped by the Northwest Arctic Borough and I believe that some of that information is being documented now through the Park Service, through Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve.

And so I just wanted to make that background information clear.

Thank you, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Thank you. And we will draw those informations together in our letter, in our comment.

MS. PELKOLA: Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Jenny.

MS. PELKOLA: I don't know if this would help but would we be able to, through the letter, that we're going to draft, or you explained it pretty well about what's going to happen to the land, I don't know how much Ambler, Kobuk and Shungnak and that area knows the impact that's going to happen to this, because of this road.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: I'm on the Gates of the Arctic Subsistence Resource Commission and our past Chair, Louie Commack, who's really concerned, and there's several people in the Kobuk country that are real concerned about the impacts, they have the foresight to know what is going to happen, they're real concerned about this road coming in over there so, yes, they are very aware of that.

MS. PELKOLA: Okay. And also this

Page 172 letter that we're going to write, I don't know if we 2 can make it stronger by all signing it or just you. 3 4 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Our Council, if this 5 motion passes, it has the strength of the Council, it's 6 not just me, it's the entire Council that's adopting 7 it. 8 9 Any further discussion on the motion on the floor. 10 11 MR. THOMAS: Call for the question. 12 13 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Question's called. 14 Those in favor of submitting that letter of comment to 15 the various agencies and entities signify by saying 16 17 aye. 18 IN UNISON: Aye. 19 20 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Opposed, same sign. 21 22 (No opposing votes) 23 24 25 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Thank you, very much Julia. Appreciate that. 26 27 2.8 MS. MICKLEY: Thank you. 29 30 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: So any other persons on the phone or in the room want to make comments on 31 32 non-agenda items. 33 34 (No comments) 35 36 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Hearing none, we'll go back to our..... 37 38 39 MS. PELKOLA: Mr. Chair. 40 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: 41 Jenny. 42 43 MS. PELKOLA: If there's none, I was just waiting for -- if there's none on the phone I 44 45 think Louden put a proposal in and I don't know when that's going to be discussed, about that drifting 46 between Galena and Ruby and I don't know if we could 47 express our concern about that here at the table. 48 49 50

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: You could You could have done that as your Council comments. We're not in call for proposals. That's State waters there. Are they submitting an agenda change request to the Board of Fish?

MS. PELKOLA: I don't know.

MR. ESTENSEN: Mr. Chair. This is Jeff Estensen with Fish and Game. I could answer some questions regarding that if you'd like.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay, go ahead,

Jeff.

MR. ESTENSEN: Yes, so this is in regards to a proposal that the Ruby Tribal Council submitted to the Board of Fish under the joint Board proposal -- or the Joint Board Subsistence Proposal Policy and this is going to be taken up at the Board of Fish work session, which will be occurring in Anchorage next week.

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And what the proposal is seeking to do is to allow the opportunity to harvest Yukon River coho salmon using drift gillnet gear in Subdistricts 4B and 4C during the daylight hours between August 15th and the 31st. And this -- it's not really an ACR, it was a proposal that was submitted in a timely fashion but it's under the subsistence proposal policy and the Board of Fish will be taking it up at the work session next week in Anchorage.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay. Thanks for bringing that up Jenny, and thanks for the clarification on when the Board is actually going to act on that. I hope they do enact that.

Is the Board seeking comment at this time on that, Jeff?

 MR. ESTENSEN: Well, Mr. Chair, Jeff Estensen again. At this point in time when they meet next week it is going to be open to the public and can be streamed. But it was made -- I was just informed that there's not going to be any public testimony during that work session.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay. You have a

Page 174 comment Fred. Fred's here, Fred Bue. Go ahead. 1 2 MR. BUE: Fred Bue, Fish and Wildlife 3 If it helps the Council I have a packet of 4 Service. 5 those ACRs, there's six of them. I was going to bring 6 it up in our season summary portion but I could hand 7 them out to you now. 8 9 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: We'll do that at 10 your season summary. 11 MR. BUE: 12 Okay. 13 14 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Thank you. Any other non-agenda items. 15 16 17 (No comments) 18 19 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Anybody in the room 2.0 or on the phone. 21 22 (No comments) 23 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: So hearing none, 24 25 we're going to return to our agenda. 26 We have some more Federal subsistence 27 2.8 proposals. 29 Go ahead, Lisa. 30 31 32 MS. MAAS: All right, thank you, Mr. 33 Chair. Lisa Maas for the record. 34 We're on Wildlife Proposal 22. 35 36 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: And we have tabs 37 that have appeared in our book overnight. 38 39 MR. VENT: Yeah. 40 41 42 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: The tab fairy has arrived. 43 44 45 (Laughter) 46 47 MS. MAAS: All right, so hopefully you've all found 22 now with your tabs. 48 49 50

So, again, for the record my name is Lisa Maas and I'll be presenting a summary of the analysis for Wildlife Proposal 18-22.

This proposal is being presented to the Western Interior Council because residents of Lime Village and Stony River have a customary and traditional use determination for caribou in the affected area, the Nushagak Peninsula.

Wildlife Proposal 18-22 was submitted by the Bristol Bay Regional Advisory Council and requests that the Federal lands closure for caribou on the Nushagak Peninsula be rescinded. Currently only seven communities are authorized to harvest caribou in this area. This proposal would open up the area to all users. The proponent recognizes that the Nushagak Peninsula Caribou Herd has exceeded population objectives for several years and should be reduced to sustainable levels. The proponent also notes that managing harvest quotas through permitting protects against overharvest.

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In 2015 and 2016 several special action requests aimed at increasing harvest of the Nushagak herd temporarily lifted the Federal lands closure. The Nushagak herd has exceeded population objectives since 2012 causing concern about the herds long-term viability. Harvest is affected by travel conditions often resulting in lower harvest numbers than expected. Despite the opening of State seasons and the temporary lifting of the Federal lands closure in 2015 and 2016 nearly all harvest is reported by residents of the seven communities that have always been eligible to harvest Nushagak caribou.

If this proposal was adopted, all users would be able to hunt Nushagak caribou on Federal public lands, which may increase harvest and help to reduce the herd size to within management objectives. But it is not expected to negatively affect subsistence uses.

 $$\operatorname{\textsc{The}}$ OSM preliminary conclusion is to support WP18-22.

Thank you, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Thank you. Any

questions on the proposal. It's basically very specific to one particular herd outside of our region but we do have members that have C&T.

Any questions on the proposal.

(No comments)

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Any Federal comments from Togiak Refuge, or anybody, land managing agencies near there.

(No comments)

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Any Advisory Committee comments. State Advisory Committees.

(No comments)

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: ADF&G comments.

MR. BUTLER: Yeah, Mr. Chair, this is Lem Butler on the phone.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Go ahead, Lem.

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 MR. BUTLER: Thank you, Mr. Chair. The Department supports this proposal. We've worked closely with Togiak Refuge over the years to monitor and manage the Nushagak Peninsula Caribou Herd, which is an introduced herd. It was introduced in the '80s to provide additional opportunity in that area. As has been noted, the population objective is to maintain a population of 400 to 900 caribou. At times we've exceeded that and we've been unable to actually capture the harvest necessary to bring the population back within objectives solely from the Federal regulations.

 By lifting this closure we'd be allowed other users, other communities even in Bristol Bay to access the herd in addition to the ones that have been identified under Federal regulations. So it expands the opportunity to rural Alaskans in the area, as well as other Alaskans. We specifically did not offer the opportunity this year to outside hunters to hunt on Federal lands. Through our permitting system we can regulate whether or not Federal lands are available to State permitholders in this area and we chose not to do it this year. The population count came in lower than

expected. We're currently managing it in a context where if the population exceeds the threshold of 900, which, again, is the upper end, we'll offer State hunting opportunity, if it's below that threshold, we'll reduce our hunt area so that it's not available for people under State regulations. So -- and, again, we're working closely with the Togiak Refuge and with Bristol Bay Native Association and other stakeholders in the area to find that right -- strike that right balance in terms of offering opportunity and maintaining the population.

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Our big concern is that when the population -- the population, again, was introduced in the 1980s. At one point it hit 1,200 and it crashed. So that seems to be about roughly where we need something to reduce the population if we want to provide that long-term sustained opportunity in the region. So, again, I -- while the harvest hasn't been significant under the State regulations, this seems to be an additional tool to try to provide long-term opportunity in the area by trying to regulate the population to the extent possible.

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Thank you, Mr. Chair.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: You said there was a reduction in the recent survey, what did you think you found?

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MR. BUTLER: So what we're comparing it to is the minimum population count. The minimum population count was approximately 750 caribou. again, we did not offer the State hunt there on Federal lands this recent year because we were below that 900 threshold that we've discussed with the Nushagak Caribou Herd Planning Group, which, again, has local constituency and et cetera. The revay count, which is a total population estimate actually came out above the 900 so we think there are more than 900 caribou but we're still using the minimum counts because that's where the threshold and quidelines were -- that's how they were established, so we felt that was a more accurate representation of what was intended by the working group.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay. That answers my question, thank you.

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in Unit 18, however, no Kalskag residents have ever
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     reported harvesting moose from this area.
     I'll pause to let the Council decide whether to
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     continue with the presentation or to defer action on
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     this proposal to the home region.
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF:
                                         I would prefer to
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     defer this proposal to the home region since I would
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     doubt that we would ever have any harvest that far
     down.
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                     The Chair will entertain a motion to
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     defer Proposal WP18-28.
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                     MR. SIMON:
                                  So moved.
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Moved by Pollock.
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                     MR. HONEA: Second.
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Seconded by Don.
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                     Discussion on the proposal.
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                     MS. PELKOLA:
                                   Question.
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Ouestion's called.
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     Those in favor of deferral of Proposal WP18-28 signify
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     by saying aye.
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                     IN UNISON:
                                 Aye.
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Opposed, same sign.
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                     (No opposing votes)
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Lisa.
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                                        Thanks, Mr. Chair.
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                     MS. MAAS:
                                Okay.
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     Next up is 18-43.
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                            Again, I'll be presenting the
                     Okay.
     analysis for Wildlife Proposal 18-43 and this proposal
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     is being presented to the Western Interior Council
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     because residents of Unit 21 have a customary and
     traditional use determination for brown bear in Unit
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                     Wildlife Proposal 18-43 was submitted
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by the Northwest Arctic Council and requests that the Unit 23 brown bear harvest limit be increased from one to three bears per year and that the season be extended to year-round. The proponent notes an overabundance of brown bears in Unit 23 and states that the proposed regulation change would reduce human bear conflicts and disturbance of migrating caribou.

In 2017 the Board of Game adopted Proposal 40 to increase the resident brown bear harvest limit in Unit 23 to two bears per year.

Another Federal wildlife proposal, WP18-44 could affect this proposal and will be presented next. And that proposal requests that up to two brown bear hides and skulls could be sold per year.

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There are many uncertainties about the Unit 23 brown bear population, however, according to aerial survey data and local observations, the brown bear population in most of Unit 23 appears healthy and may be increasing. Brown bear populations are often managed conservatively. Brown bears are a highly respected and utilized subsistence resource in Northwest Alaska. Bears are predominately harvested during the spring and fall. They are rarely hunted in the summer because they are lean. Their hides are of lesser quality and they are considered more dangerous. Local hunters rarely take bears in defense of life and property as the process is onerous and hunters fear they have broken the law. Rather, nuisance bears are more often killed and not reported but their meat is utilized.

Since 1990 reported brown bear harvest in Unit 23 has averaged 50 bear per year, although some harvest is not reported.

While the percent of males in the reported harvest has exceeded State management objectives, the impact of hunting on the Unit 23 brown bear population is unknown due to unreported harvest and lack of population data. Overharvesting may already be occurring within Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve. One alternative considered was to increase the harvest limit to two bears per year instead of three due to uncertainties about brown bear populations and harvest. A two bear harvest limit

would also reduce user confusion and regulatory complexity by aligning with the recent changes to State regulations.

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Adoption of this proposal would increase opportunity for Federally-qualified subsistence users and would provide for a Federal subsistence priority as Federal regulations are currently more restrictive than State regulations. However, concurrence would be needed from the State to allow Federally-qualified subsistence users to use a State registration permit with season dates and harvest limits that differ from existing State regulations as all edible meat must be salvaged and two bears can already be harvested under State regulations. An increase in the Federal harvest limit is not expected to result in a substantial increase in harvest. Similarly, as bears are traditionally in the spring and fall, few bears are expected to be harvested during the extended season in June and July. A year-round season may increase harvest reporting and would also allow for the take and utilization of nuisance bears during the summer that would not be legal under defense of life and property.

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However, there may be conservation concerns for this proposal. While the best available information suggests that the Unit 23 brown bear population is stable or increasing there are still many uncertainties about the population and harvest. Additionally, brown bears are slow to recover from overharvest. A three bear harvest limit would be the highest in the state and may be unsustainable.

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The OSM preliminary conclusion is to support WP18-43 with modification to increase the harvest limit to two bears per year.

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Thank you, Mr. Chair.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Any questions on the

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Darrel.

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MR. VENT: Yeah, as we talked about earlier in the meeting, yesterday, that we're starting to see increase in bear activity in our area so it's kind of concerning because, you know, people are kind

49 50 proposal.

of worried about the same thing, they might get arrested for taking care of a nuisance bear. So I see that this proposal might, you know, help in our area also too.

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> CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay. That would be a future proposal.

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Any comments on the proposal.

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Pollock.

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MR. SIMON: Yeah, Pollock Simon, Sr., I would support this kind of proposal Allakaket. because there's a lot of brown bears and grizzlies increasing in our area also. They can also kill and eat the moose and bears, black bears that we subsist on so grizzlies are increasing in our area. So I would support this kind of proposal.

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Thank you, Mr. Chair.

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MR. ALEXIE: Mr. Chair.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Go ahead, Fred.

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MR. ALEXIE: Thank you, Mr. Chair. support this resolution mainly because of the caribou migration, where it go, where it come from. people, the hunters in Kaltag they also go out and they get couple brown bears. You'll notice Kaltag is a long way off from that area but that brown bear population, the black bear is coming back. Because the old people are not around no more that used to eat that meat, primarily during the summer. And, you know, like myself, the only time I'll ever eat one is late, late in the fall, and that's the only time I go after them.

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Okay, that's all the comments I had.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay, Dennis.

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MR. THOMAS: Well, the bear population in our area is just like over, at times it seems like there's quite a few of them around and other times you wonder. The only thing I would question about this is the actual count, are they really looking into the amount of bears that are there. Because remember this is a resource to the State of Alaska, especially the

brown bear. Now this is one of the few things that I see that you bring in outside people to hunt them, that brings a lot of money into the state and how many people eat a brown bear. Christ, I don't know, I wouldn't eat one but that's me. I don't know, if it -- if this was normal and usual use of it, but I would question the amount of bears to be taken out of an area, especially a brown bear population. Now, the black bear, they're everywhere, you know, people do eat them. But the brown bear, I don't think there's that many people that eat these things, they're not safe to eat as far as I'm concerned. I know people that have gotten trichinosis from them.

Anyway, that's my comment.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: You got just as much chance of getting trichinosis out of a pork steak in your local grocery store so you should cook pork well done. People eat bear meat. In the Brooks Range, bears dig roots a lot and you've never had such good bear meat in all your life, they're better than a black bear. If you've ever had a black bear they're -- grizzlies that are digging roots are excellent.

MR. THOMAS: You know, you take a bear -- it's like a man (no microphone).....

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Well, we're not going to get into the perceptions and the squeamishness part of it, there's people that eat bear meat.

This is a proposal -- the people of Northwest Alaska feel that the bear population can support this. OSM feels that the bear population can support that. And in Unit 24 the harvest of brown bears is typically less than half, or half of what can be sustained and so there's lots of bears around and this just adds additional harvest opportunity.

But we're not deliberating the proposal right now. I want to get the State perspective. Are you going to speak to this one, Lem.

MR. BUTLER: I believe Phil Perry's on the line and if he's not I'll speak to it.

MR. PERRY: Good morning.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Good morning. 1 2 3 MR. PERRY: So I can give you a little 4 bit more detail. You know, one of the things this 5 proposal is talking about is just the State subsistence permit. So the -- and that, obviously the subsistence 6 7 permit requires the salvage of meat for human 8 consumption. Right now the other State regulations in 9 Unit 23, a State resident can hunt bears there, there's a bag limit of two, they don't need a medlocking tag, 10 just under a general hunt. The seasons are the same as for the subsistence permit. The subsistence permit as 11 12 13 it stands right now, under State regulations is August 1 through the end of May, a person can harvest two 14 bears. And you know subsistence permits are something 15 that have been around for 20-some years now in Western 16 17 Alaska, I think down from -- I don't know if the Peninsula has some, at least Bristol Bay and up the 18 19 coast north. It's something that's used, obviously in 20 Western Alaska people do harvest and eat brown bears but it's not used very much. If I look back at Unit 21 23, the highest years they've ever had for 22 participation in the subsistence hunt, they've had as 23 many as 40 permits but the harvest has always been 24 25 below 10 so -- and in recent years it's been lower than that. 26 27 So I don't think the risk of harvesting 2.8 a lot of bears, you know, with a bag limit of two is 29 30 very high. 31 32 So I just wanted to kind of put that 33 out there and, you know, it's probably, for hunters, a good tactic for the local hunters to have Federal and 34 State regulations align where they can so we'd 35 36 certainly be in favor of having that happen if it's possible. 37 38 Thanks. 39 40 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: 41 So you're in favor of the OSM modification to two bears? 42. 43 MR. PERRY: Yeah, that would bring it 44 45 into alignment with State regulations, so, yeah. 46 47 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay. All right, 48 thank you. Any Advisory Committee comments received.

MR. STEVENSON: No, Mr. Chair. 1 2 3 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay. Public 4 written comments. Public testimony. Anybody on the 5 phone want to speak to this proposal. 6 7 (No comments) 8 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Regional Advisory 9 Council recommendation. The Chair will entertain a 10 motion to adopt Proposal WP18-43. 11 12 13 MR. STEVENSON: Mr. Chair. 14 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Oh, go ahead, Zach. 15 16 17 MR. STEVENSON: Lisa had a comment. 18 19 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Go ahead. 20 MS. MAAS: Thanks, Mr. Chair. I just 21 wanted to clarify that the OSM conclusion would align 22 the harvest limit with State regulations, but not the 23 season, because the season would be year-round, so it 24 25 would have an additional two months of harvest opportunity in the summer. 26 27 2.8 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay, thanks for that clarification. 29 30 31 MR. COLLINS: Mr. Chair. 32 33 MR. BUTLER: And, Mr. Chair, this is 34 Lem on the phone. 35 36 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Go ahead, Lem. 37 MR. BUTLER: And I just also wanted to 38 point out that the proposal talks about our State 39 subsistence registration permit, so, again, what Phil 40 41 was talking about our State subsistence registration permit. So we do have a two bear bag limit there, it 42 43 requires things like you have to remove the paws and the face from the bear if you want to take it out of 44 45 the unit, otherwise it can remain in tact. Again, we also have a two bear bag limit for our general season. 46 So, again, this -- while you would be bringing into 47 alignment with our subsistence season, just keep in 48 mind if it's under the State subsistence registration 49

Page 186 permit it has that requirement, so you salvage it for 1 2 human consumption and that you remove the paws and the face if it's going to leave the unit. 3 4 5 Thank you, Mr. Chair. 6 7 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Thank you. 8 9 MR. COLLINS: Mr. Chair. 10 11 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Go ahead, Ray. 12 13 MR. COLLINS: Do we need to modify the proposal, actually it's for three bears, so how do we 14 handle that, do we ask that we change it. 15 16 17 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Well, you could go with the OSM preliminary conclusion to support with 18 modification. 19 2.0 21 MR. COLLINS: Okay. 22 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: That drops that to 23 2.4 two bears. 25 MR. COLLINS: Okay. So we don't need 26 to do something about the regulatory..... 27 2.8 29 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Yeah, if that's the 30 Council's preference. 31 32 MR. COLLINS: Okay. 33 34 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: So would you make that motion. 35 36 MR. COLLINS: Yes, I'll make that 37 motion. 38 39 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: So Ray's made a 40 motion to adopt the OSM preliminary conclusion for two 41 42 bears. 43 MR. SIMON: Second. 44 45 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Seconded by Pollock. 46 47 Further discussion on this proposal. 48 MR. COLLINS: Mr. Chair.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Go ahead, Ray.
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                     MR. COLLINS: Yeah, I just have a
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     comment. Because those bears can be very efficient in
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     the harvesting of calf moose. They found when they
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     were doing the study and seeing what was killing the
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     calves in our area they had tagged tags, for a couple
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     years
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     they studied it and there was one grizzly in the area
     there that would account for several calves every
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     spring that they found there. So they're very
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     efficient if they start targeting moose calves, they
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     can make a real impact on calf survival.
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Yeah, there are
     certain bears, you know, they're straight predators.
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     I've seen bears -- I don't eat those kind, if you're
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     going to eat a bear you don't -- typically you don't
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     want to get that kind because those aren't real good to
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     eat. But there's predatory grizzlies, that's all they
     do is hunt. They don't rarely -- and you know them
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     because they got really long smooth claws because they
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     never dig roots, so they just walk around and they wear
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     the ends of their claws -- they're usually up seeking,
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     walking across wind, trying to catch the scent of a
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     prey or they're laying on the kill, one of the two.
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     those are actually not the best to eat.
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                     So, Dennis, don't shoot any of those,
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     if you want to eat one and they do.....
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                                  I'll bet.
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                     MR. THOMAS:
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: .....look like a
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     skinned out person. I mean a lot of people think, you
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     know, when they see a skinned bear it looks like a
     person, but we're not going there.
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                     Any further discussion on the motion on
     the floor.
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                     MR. HONEA: Call for the question.
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Question's called.
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     Those in favor of adopting WP18-43 with OSM preliminary
     conclusion, modification to two bears, those in favor
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     of the modification signify by saying aye.
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                     IN UNISON:
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1 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Opposed, same sign.

(No opposing votes)

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Thanks, Lisa.

 $\,$ MS. MAAS: And next up is 44, so Josh will be presenting that one.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay, go ahead Josh.

MR. REAM: Good morning, Mr. Chair and members of the Council. Again, my name is Joshua Ream. I'm an anthropologist with the Office of Subsistence Management.

Proposal WP18-44 was submitted by the Northwest Arctic Subsistence Regional Advisory Council and requests that regulations allowing the sale of up to raw untanned brown bear hides with claws attached and/or skulls per regulatory year be allowed from brown bears legally harvested by Federally-qualified subsistence users on Federal public lands in Unit 23.

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Since much of the regulatory history, harvest history and biology was presented in the last proposal I will not repeat it here unless asked to do so. If you have any questions about these at the end of the presentation, please be sure to let myself or Lisa know.

The Northwest Arctic Regional Advisory Council voted to submit this proposal to align State and Federal regulations in Unit 23 by adding a provision in Federal regulations allowing the sale of up to two skulls and raw untanned hides of brown bears legally harvested on Federal public lands by Federally-qualified subsistence users per regulatory year. The Council also voted to submit the companion proposal that you heard last to increase the Federal harvest limit for brown bears from one bear to three bears per regulatory year and to extend the season to year-round. The proponent clarified that they only seek to allow the sale of two brown bear skulls and raw untanned hides with claws attached per regulatory year.

Because of the State increase in the brown bear harvest limit to two bears per regulatory year in Unit 23 the sale of brown bear skulls and hides

with claws attached is legal under general State regulations in Unit 23 as of July 1st, 2017. However, brown bears harvested under a State subsistence registration permit in Unit 23 as currently required under Federal regulations that are either removed from the subsistence area or presented for commercial tanning must be sealed by a designated sealing officer and the skin of the heard and front claws must be removed and kept by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game. Federal regulations currently allow the harvest of one brown bear annually in Unit 23 by State registration permit, therefore requiring that the front claws be removed and kept by the Department.

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In 2008 the Board adopted Proposal WP08-52 to allow the sale of handicrafts made from the fur of a brown bear taken in Unit 23 so that subsistence users could more fully utilize the brown bear resource. In 2012 the Board adopted Proposal WP12-01 to require sealing of brown bear hides or claws prior to selling handicrafts that incorporate these. This was done in order to insure that marketed handicrafts were made from legally harvested brown The proposal was submitted by the Brown Bear Claw Handicraft Working Group. In 2016 the Board of Game adopted Proposal 57 to allow the sale of brown bear hides and/or skulls by Alaska residents in units where the harvest limit is two or more bears annually. The proposal was submitted by the Nushagak Advisory Committee with the stated intent of encouraging brown bear harvest to reduce predation on moose and caribou, to reduce bear hazards around communities. In 2017 the Board of Game adopted Proposal 40 to increase the resident brown bear harvest limit in Unit 23 to two bears per regulatory year. The Board of Game supported the proposal because it provided more harvest opportunity, because there were no conservation concerns and because it was supported by five local Fish and Game Advisory Committees. In November of this year the Board of Game will hear Proposal 49. proposal requests that a permit be required before brown bear skulls and hides with claws attached can be This proposal was submitted by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game because there is currently no method to track the sale of bears harvested in areas where the harvest limit is two brown bears per year.

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The proponent states that this proposal will allow Alaska Department of Fish and Game to track

and quantify the interest in selling brown bear skulls and hides with the claws attached. The proponent also states that there are concerns about the potential to commercialize the harvest of brown bears and that there is interest in knowing the magnitude of this use.

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Raw untanned hides with the claws attached and skulls do not align with the definition of a handicraft but these items may be sold more appropriately under customary trade. If defined as customary trade, the sale of raw untanned hides and skulls of brown bears under Federal regulations would still require adherence to the meat salvage stipulations. The issue of claw retention was examined extensively by the Brown Bear Claw Handicraft Working Group that was formed by the Board in 2009 to discuss a range of issues relating to brown bear claws, including their use in handicrafts, the feasibility of tracking these and potential changes to regulations. Of particular concern to this group was preventing the illegal harvest and sale of brown bear parts that can garner significant monetary value in worldwide markets and which may incentivise illegal harvest of brown bear populations elsewhere in North America where conservation concerns are prevalent.

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Brown bears have long been a highly respected and utilized subsistence resource in Northwest Alaska and the species has a prominent and physical and symbolic role in the lives of local These animals provide a source of meat, raw people. materials, and medicine within the Inupiag culture of the region. Brown bears have also been prized as trophy sporthunting animals in the region, largely by non-Native residents of the regional hubs of Nome and Kotzebue. The hunting of brown bears in the Inupiag culture traditionally required strict adherence to prescribed practices designed to show respect to the animal and a hunter success was considered dependent on adherence to these protocols. The use of brown bears for food in the region is variable among communities depending on geographic location. Among the edible parts of a brown bear, the fat is the most prized Local hunters time their hunting to product. correspond with when bears have the most fat and the meat is of highest quality. Customary trade is a longstanding practice among Alaska Native cultures and closely resembles bartering practices with introduction of monetary exchange.

In 2010, data on customary trade for one Inupiaq community in the Northwest Arctic Borough, Selawik, was documented by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game. During the study year, 2010 to 2011, approximately 32 percent of households engaged in customary trade. Brown bear was not involved in any of these trades that were documented.

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The preliminary OSM conclusion on this proposal is to oppose the Proposal 18-44. Adoption of this proposal is unlikely to significantly increase subsistence opportunities for area residents. residents of Unit 23 hunt brown bears under Federal or State subsistence regulations, due to the meat salvage requirements and sealing requirements. These requirements would remain in place if this proposal was There are also law enforcement and conservation concerns regarding the sale of brown bear products. Global markets drive very high prices for brown bear parts and are known to encourage poaching. Increasing market availability and/or prices of brown bear products may intensify illegal harvest from these populations. Tracking the illegal harvest and sale of brown bear products is also difficult. Furthermore, customary trade of animal products may not rise to the level of a significant commercial enterprise, but defining and enforcing the parameters of this can be very challenging. Given the unalternated nature of the products requested in this proposal these products also do not meet the requirement of a handicraft, which may already be sold under Federal subsistence regulations. While there is evidence of a general pattern of customary trade of wildlife in Unit 23, there is no documented pattern as it relates specifically to brown bears, especially the hides and skulls of this species. The most recently documented harvest for brown bears suggests that harvest -- that bears have also been prized as trophy sport animals and that harvest by local residents for food is low. Additionally, the proponent lists several justifications for the request but none of these indicate that adoption of this proposal would facilitate patterns of customary trade. Lastly, population data for brown bears in Unit 23 is sparse and highly variable. In Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve brown bear populations are considered low and overharvest may already be occurring. Brown bear populations are slow to recover from overharvest and commercial incentivization may increase the risk of overharvest from potentially

vulnerable populations.

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Thank you, Mr. Chair and members of the Council. I'll answer any questions that you have at this time.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: My question is, would OSM be more amicable to the proposal if the State adopted -- there's a proposal to -- for a permitting system to sell the skins under permitting under customary trade, if there's a permitting documentation process, would the OSM be more inclined to support the proposal or proposed sale for customary trade, raw skins?

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MR. REAM: I think that the conversations at OSM may be different if there was a better way of tracking these products but I also think that we're looking for additional information from the Northwest Arctic Council regarding their use of brown bears and customary trade because this has not yet been fully documented.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Yeah. This is kind of a sticky proposal because I don't think the proponent understands that under this regulatory process that they would have to have the trophies destroyed under subsistence harvest, and so that's -- I think that the Council -- the Northwest Arctic Council would have to be informed of all of those various things and for this Council I would prefer to defer this to region. Let them wade through all of that. do think that customary trade could be a process, you know, if there's a harvestable surplus of brown bears, that customary trade with a permitting process could be a viable aspect. But I think that Northwest Arctic should wade through all of that process.

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Lisa, you have a comment.

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MS. MAAS: Yeah, I just -- I mean from a practical on the ground standpoint, unless someone wants to harvest a brown bear during the summer in Kobuk Valley National Park, there's not really any effect in this being legal under Federal regulations since they can already do it under State regulations. So I just wanted to -- from the practicality standpoint, they can pretty much do what they're asking to do under State regulations.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: I agree with you. 1 2 You know you look at the land status and most of the communities have a significant corp lands or State 3 4 lands around the communities, they actually can hunt 5 under State regulations and do that. 6 The technicals of the Northwest Arctic 7 Regional Advisory Councils would have to work through 8 all of those technicals and I don't think it's worth 9 our time to deal with all that because it needs 10 significant modification and so that's not our 11 12 proposal. 13 The Chair will entertain a motion to 14 15 defer. 16 17 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Call the State. 18 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: I don't even want 19 2.0 to go there. 21 Go ahead, Zach. 22 23 24 MR. STEVENSON: Respectfully, Mr. 25 Chair, there were written comments received and I understand it's protocol to provide a summary of 26 written public comments as well as public testimony. 27 2.8 29 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Oh, okay, I'm sorry. 30 I would like to hear the written comments and public 31 testimony. 32 33 MR. STEVENSON: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Through the Chair. There were two public written 34 comments received by the Federal Subsistence Board --35 36 the written public comments were provided by Sterling Miller, retired Alaska Department of Fish and Game 37 research biologist and Clait E. Braun, past president 38 of the Wildlife Society and former editor of the 39 Journal of Wildlife Management. Through the Chair, 40 I'll provide a brief summary of those comments. 41 42 43 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: A brief summary. This Council's inclined to defer, though, so it makes 44 45 no bearing on our decision to defer. 46 47 MR. STEVENSON: Understood. 48 The written comments demonstrated that 49 50

there was insufficient data to justify the sale of hides, skulls and claws, that the proposal would, in fact, exacerbate, rather than reduce human/bear conflicts and interactions and that there was insufficient evidence to demonstrate that the proposal would reduce destruction of public property as asserted by the proponent and that the population would undermine the sustainable management of the bear resource.

Thank you, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Thank you. I think there are a lot of aspects that need to be waded through by the Northwest Arctic Council, but I don't feel that this is going to affect our subsistence users in the Western Interior Region that have customary and traditional use determinations over there. And I don't think it's worth our time, we have a lot of agenda so I'm wanting to move forward.

Go ahead, Carl.

2.8

MR. JOHNSON: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I understand your indication that you kind of know where you want to go on this proposal, however, at least once yesterday the Chair noted that it was important to hear what the State might have to say and what other agencies might have to say so we do have a protocol in place and I expect that the comments will be brief.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay.

MR. JOHNSON: So I understand the desire to preserve time but I think we should still follow the protocol.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay. Okay. All right, I'll stand admonished.

State comments, Lem or Phil.

MR. PERRY: Yes, this is Phillip. I can give just a brief comment.

So you brought up a lot of good points. There certainly are some things with sales of brown bear with subsistence permits, that there are some issues that we need to work through, some are

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regulatory, some are administrative. I think you've
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 2
     pointed out, you know, destruction of trophy value, you
     know, kind of makes a sale of a brown bear kind of a
 3
     strange thing. But it is -- you know, this is one of
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 5
     many areas with a general season also that has the two
 6
     bear per year limit, so residents could harvest bears
     and sell those hides anyways, just at this point the
 7
     subsistence permit is -- yeah, challenging in how that
 8
     would happen. It hasn't come up as far as I know in
 9
     any of the areas that we have subsistence permits and
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     two bear bag limits but it's something we're going to
11
     have to work through.
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay, thank you.
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     Any questions of the State.
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17
                     (No comments)
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: I think we're clear
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2.0
     on the process.
                     Any comments from the public. Are
     there people on the phone that may want to comment on
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22
     this proposal.
23
                     (No comments)
2.4
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Hearing none.
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                                                        We
     had a motion to defer from Darrel, did we have a
27
     second.
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                     MS. PELKOLA:
                                   Second.
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Seconded by Jenny.
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     Further discussion on the proposal.
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                     MS. PELKOLA:
                                   Ouestion.
36
                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Question's called.
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     Those in favor of deferral of Proposal WP18-44 signify
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39
     by saying aye.
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41
                     IN UNISON:
                                 Aye.
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Opposed, same sign.
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record.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: And we should go for

(No opposing votes)

a short break here, and about 10:45 return on the

(Off record)

(On record)

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: So we -- I got a request during the break from Carl, when we voted on Proposal 18-22 to allow -- rescind these communities, they needed justification. I could rattle off a quick justification and see if the Council feels.....

MR. VENT: Yes.

 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: The justification is that the caribou population of the Nushagak Peninsula is healthy and can support additional harvest from other communities and it would be primarily subsistence communities that would be eligible, and so that would — or customary and traditional use determination for those subunits would actually allow some of our customary and traditional users to be able to access those caribou.

So that would be one of my reasons.

2.8

And so the herd -- even with expanded harvest limits seems to be able to sustain significant harvest because there's very low predation there. And so that would be the main reasons in support of the proposal.

MR. THOMAS: Jack.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Go ahead, Dennis.

 MR. THOMAS: This area down there, like Aniak and get down towards Nushagak or whatever the hell you call it, I've seen at times that there's some really, really heavy hunting from Anchorage area and stuff, people flying out with airplanes and bagging these caribou all over the place. I've seen them out of Aniak. I knew this guy down there that had planes that he'd fly, like every bit of fall, he was just busy, busy running over getting the people getting the caribou and then consequently I haven't seen a caribou in our area for the last 10 years or better. So I don't know whether that's the cause of it or not but I do know that there's some awful heavy hunting from Anchorage and what not, by airplane, coming out of Dillingham and stuff, too, there's a lot

of air taxi people down there. And I don't know what kind of a count there is on that. Okay. Are we really getting the true numbers of what's taken from that herd. And so I'm in the dark, I just don't know what to do, all I know is this is what I have noticed and what I have seen in the years I've had back there.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: That would be the Mulchatna Caribou Herd but this is the Nushagak Peninsula Herd, it's a relatively small herd down by Dillingham, way down there. The Mulchatna Herd is to the north of that, extending from Unit 18 across. This herd, this Nushagak Peninsula Herd has had primarily subsistence harvest is what's primarily harvested there. There's not all those air taxis going to this place.

MR. THOMAS: All right.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: But I do agree with your concerns about in the future if more air taxis and more non-resident opportunity was provided for Mulchatna we could go right back to where we have high harvest of bulls and some problems.

 $$\operatorname{But}$ we're -- that would be the justification for that.

We're going to move on with this

agenda.

Lisa.

MS. MAAS: All right, thank you, Mr. Chair. Our last wildlife proposal is WP18-51.

MR. THOMAS: 18-51, holy cripe, way

38 back.

MS. MAAS: It should be the last proposal in your binder.

(Pause)

MS. MAAS: Okay, I think most of you have found 18-51. So, again, for the record my name is Lisa Maas and I'll be presenting a summary of the analysis for Wildlife Proposal 18-51.

Wildlife Proposal 18-51 was submitted by the Eastern Interior Council and requests that Federal statewide bear baiting restrictions be aligned with State regulations specifically the use of biodegradable materials. The proponent states that current Federal bear baiting restrictions are more restrictive than the State's and do not provide for a Federal subsistence priority. Aligning State and Federal bear baiting restrictions would reduce regulatory complexity and user confusion and allow baiting with items, such as dog food, baked goods, et cetera that have traditionally been used as bear bait by Federally-qualified subsistence users and are currently allowed under State regulations.

Federal regulations for bear baiting were adopted from State regulations in 1990 and have not been modified since.

In 2015 the National Park Service published the Final Rule prohibiting the take of brown and black bears over bait on National Preserves under State regulations.

2.8

In 2017 the National Park Service published Final limiting the types of bait that may be used for taking bears under Federal regulations to native fish or wildlife remains with some exceptions in Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve.

Black and brown bears have traditionally and contemporarily been harvested and utilized across much of Alaska using various methods. However the occurrence of bear baiting is limited within published literature and it is unknown whether this method was rarely practiced or just seldom documented. In some cases the bait ingredients are unknown.

42.

One alternative considered was to define the term scent lure as no definition currently exists under Federal or State regulations. If not defined, any material or chemical could be used at registered bait stations on Federal public lands including non-biodegradable ones.

A proposed definition is:

Scent lure means any biodegradable

material to which biodegradable scent 1 2 is applied or infused. 3 4 If this proposal is adopted, Federally-5 qualified subsistence users could use any biodegradable material as well as scent lures at registered bear 6 baiting stations on lands administered by the US Fish 7 and Wildlife Service, the Bureau of Land Management and 8 the US Forest Service. As bear bait is limited to 9 native fish and wildlife remains on National Park 10 Service lands, adoption of this proposal would not 11 affect Park Service lands. 12 13 Adoption of this proposal would reduce 14 15 regulatory complexity and user confusion by aligning State and Federal regulations. As the requested 16 17 changes are already permitted under State regulations, no appreciable differences in bear populations, 18 harvest, subsistence uses or habituation of bears to 19 2.0 human foods are expected from adopting this proposal. 21 22 The OSM preliminary conclusion is to support WP18-51 with modification to establish a 23 definition for scent lure and to clarify the regulatory 24 language substituting the word, wildlife, for the terms 25 game, fur animals and small game, as these terms are 26 not defined under Federal regulations but are included 27 in the Federal definition of wildlife. 2.8 29 30 Thank you, Mr. Chair. 31 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Thanks, Lisa. 32 33 anybody have questions on the proposal, Eastern Interior Regional Council's proposal. 34 35

(No comments)

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Seeing no questions, we're going to move through the list here. Were there any tribal comments on this.

(No comments)

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Alaska Department of

Fish and Game.

46 47 MR. BUTLER: Yes, Mr. Chair, can you

48 hear me?

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1 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Yes, we can, go 2 right ahead.

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MR. BUTLER: Okay, this is Lem Butler. We support the proposal as written. This is actually aligning State and Federal regulations.

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Recently we noted that there are certain activities that are conducted by people using bait that weren't captured accurately in regulations such as the use of furbearer carcasses as bait. was not intended to be permitted. So even though Federal regulations may not define what big game and furbearer and other things are, we think this actually clarifies what's allowed and what a lot of people think is allowed, what a lot of Troopers and law enforcement agency personnel think would be allowed, so it really is -- it's almost housekeeping, administrative in that sense. It's just allowing the use of certain parts of big game animals and acknowledging that there's also the use of small game and fur animals as bait that, you know, where you may be actually using meat and not just the head, bones, viscera, et cetera and skin.

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I'm not sure that we really have a position on defining scent lures, that really hasn't been an issue for State regulations. You know I think scent lures seem to be pretty self-explanatory in terms of our use of it on the State regulations side and how law enforcement has been able to interpret that. had other issues with other components of bait, but I don't think State -- scent lures has ever really been an issue. So whatever the Council and Federal Subsistence Board want to do with that we'll take a neutral stance. But we do agree with the premise of the proposal and think that as written it's a good proposal that'll align State and Federal regulations and clarifies again what a lot of people have thought is legal for a long time and makes it clear to both law enforcement and resource users so it's a good proposal.

40 41 42

Thank you, Mr. Chair.

43 44

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Thank you, Lem.

45 46

Any Council questions to the State.

47 48

(No comments)

Page 201 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Any Federal comments 1 2 other than OSM. 3 4 (No comments) 5 6 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Seeing none, other 7 Regional Councils. This is an Eastern Interior Regional Advisory Council proposal, this is their 8 9 position. 10 11 (No comments) 12 13 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Has any other Councils met on this statewide proposal? 14 15 MS. MAAS: The Kodiak/Aleutians 16 Council met and discussed this proposal but I am not 17 aware of their decision. I don't know if anyone on the 18 phone might know. 19 2.0 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Is there anybody on 21 the phone with OSM that has what Kodiak/Aleutians 22 ruled. 23 2.4 25 MR. STEVENSON: Carol Damberg might. 26 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Come to the mic 27 2.8 please. 29 30 Thank you. 31 32 MS. DAMBERG: Through the Chair, this 33 is Carol Damberg speaking. I listened to that RAC meeting and they did not make a decision one way or the 34 other, they deferred it, because they don't really deal 35 36 with bear baiting out in their areas. 37 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay, thank you. 38 And they're the only Council that's met so far on this 39 -- okay. 40 41 42 Any Advisory Committee comments from 43 down in the AHTNA region or any of those. 44 45 Zach. 46 47 MR. STEVENSON: None known, Mr. Chair. 48 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: And did the Wrangell 49 50

Page 202 Subsistence Resource Commission meet on this? 1 2 (No comments) 3 4 5 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Don't see any there. 6 So any public testimony, written comments. 7 8 (No comments) 9 10 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Written comments, Zach. 11 12 13 MR. STEVENSON: None received, Mr. Chair. 14 15 MS. MAAS: Yeah, there are three 16 17 written comments. 18 MR. STEVENSON: 19 What. 20 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Let's see, oh, yeah, 21 right here. And then we did have a public testimony on 22 this proposal yesterday, this Jim Kowalsky, Alaskans 23 for Wildlife. He was referring to this as opposed. 24 And I think this is his letter here, written comment. 25 Well, there's some redundant. I see two comments here, 26 written comments. 27 2.8 29 Jim Kowalsky at the beginning of the 30 meeting registered his opposition feeling that bear baiting habituated bears, sort of a synopsis and that 31 32 he was opposed to bear baiting in general. 33 Is that what the Council understood 34 35 with his testimony? 36 (Council nods affirmatively) 37 38 39 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Go ahead, Lisa. 40 MS. MAAS: Mr. Chair. The other two 41 comments pretty much echo the same, that they're just 42 concerned about the habituation of bears to human food 43 so all three written public comments opposed that. 44 45 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okav. 46 47 48 MR. STEVENSON: Thank you, Mr. Chair. And correction, the other two -- correction to my 49 50

previous point, the other two comments were from Sean McGuire and as Lisa had stated further opposing the proposal. You mentioned Mr. Kowalsky. And the third comment was received from Fran Mauer also opposing the Board -- pardon me, encouraging the Board to reject the Proposal 18-51.

Thank you, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay. So there is certain people who are opposed to bear baiting. Any comments from the phone, and I would like to also know if Shirley Clark has joined our meeting at some point. Are you there Shirley?

(No comments)

(Laughter)

MR. BUTLER: Mr. Chair, this is Lem.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Go ahead, Lem.

2.8

MR. BUTLER: Just wanted to point out since that topic keeps coming up, that the State has not identified any public safety concerns or law enforcement concerns associated with the actions of bear baiting. That comment thing that comes up as a concern, that there seems to be no correlation -- in fact, in the areas where we have the greatest concentration of bear baiting we have the fewest bear problems.

Thank you, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Thanks, Lem, for that clarification.

So we're at Council recommendation. The Chair will entertain a motion to adopt Proposal 18-51.

MR. GERVAIS: So moved.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: As modified.....

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MR. ALEXIE: Second.
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: .....by OSM, would
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     you agree with that?
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                     MR. GERVAIS: Yeah. I make a motion to
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     adopt WP18-51 with the OSM modification regarding
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     defining the scent lures and their second provision
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     there with the 26(b)14(3).
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Furbearers and
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     wildlife.
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                     MR. STEVENSON: Mr. Chair, if I may.
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Go ahead, Zach.
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                     MR. STEVENSON: And just to be specific
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     in our justification, does the Council have any
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     comments regarding a conservation concern,
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     specifically, will the recommendation address any
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     conservation concern.
                           Secondly, I just wanted to be
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     certain with the Council if there's any position on
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     whether the recommendation is supported by substantial
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     evidence, such as biological, traditional knowledge.
     Thirdly, does the Council have any justification,
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     discussion pertaining whether the recommendation would
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     be beneficial or detrimental to subsistence needs
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     and/or users. And, lastly, I just want to be certain
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     that the Council has discussed or justified whether the
     recommendation will unnecessarily restrict other uses.
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                     Thank you, Mr. Chair.
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay, we can get to
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     that in the deliberation process.
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                     Do we have a second for Tim's motion to
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     adopt the preliminary conclusion of OSM.
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                     MR. ALEXIE:
                                  Second.
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Council discussion.
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     It's recognized by the Western Interior Council that
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     throughout the Western Interior region black and bear
     populations are healthy and typically harvested below
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     sustained yield, or within harvestable parameters.
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                     This is an Eastern Interior proposal,
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bear baiting is not typically used by Western Interior but there may be some people around the Galena area, people have expressed interest and want to use bear baiting so there's areas within our region where people want to have that opportunity and I feel that this proposal would define more precisely for the Federal Program what would be allowed in the definitions for scent lures and so forth, or housekeeping, basically. So I feel that this, for the people within our region, that this proposal will not affect subsistence resource, would allow additional harvest of bears and would -- people eat bear meat and so it would allow subsistence use of the bears. And so under Federal regulations bears must be harvested for meat, you can't just shoot them and skin them out and leave the meat. So I feel that it would allow subsistence, more expanded subsistence use of bears. Although personally I don't bear bait but there are people that do.

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proposal.

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Any other Council comments on this

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MR. VENT: Mr. Chair.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Darrel.

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MR. VENT: Yeah, just some things of my concern on bear baiting. Maybe it would be more contact with humans because they start to tend to learn how to get to these stations and then they might try to start coming in through the village. In our area, we're kind of wondering what's making them starting to come more into our village but maybe it's just because they're hungry or something or maybe they're baiting them, I have no idea. Maybe something that might have a study to see if that tended to do that to these bears or something.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Glenn, do you want to come up here to the mic. Glenn Stout's here, the area biologist for the area where you're at there. I don't know of a heck of a lot of bear baiting going on but Glenn may know stuff that I don't.

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MR. STOUT: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Member Vent. I think I would just reiterate Lem Butler's perspective on the effect of bear baiting and the concern that has been expressed often. We haven't seen that happen. And I don't believe with the very

little bear baiting that goes on around the Huslia area 2 that it could possibly be perceived as an explanation for this recent number of bears coming in there. 3 just don't have that kind of bear baiting going on in 4 5 that area.

6

MR. VENT: Thank you.

7 8 9

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: You got a question

there Tim. 10

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MR. GERVAIS: I have a comment, Mr.

Chair. 13

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay. Thanks,

Glenn. 16

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MR. GERVAIS: I'd like to remind Darrel and the Council and the people with their written comments, as far as I understand this proposal 18-51 it doesn't deal with whether to have bear baiting or not have bear baiting, all it is is an attempt to align the Federal regulation with the existing State regulation and therefore I think in general we try to keep those regulations as aligned as possible to have efficient regulations and not discrepancies and differing regulations over the same issue.

27 2.8 29

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So I don't see any reason why this Council should not adopt the OSM preliminary conclusion.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Thanks, Tim. appreciate that clarification. This is not compulsory bear baiting it's just basically to align the language for what bear baiting is.

36 37 38

Appreciate that.

39 40

Any other comments.

41 42

Pollock.

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MR. SIMON: Yes, I have a concern. peoples have a concern about bear baiting because they think that bears could be coming to visit just looking for food or getting trash bears but for -- normally I'm opposed to the bear baiting but in Eastern Interior they have hunting guides, they could have bear baiting

and I'm not opposed to that. 1 2 3 Thank you, Mr. Chair. 4 5 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Thanks for those 6 comments, Pollock. 7 Any further discussion on the motion. 8 9 MR. COLLINS: Mr. Chair, yeah. 10 11 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Ray. 12 13 MR. COLLINS: There's a limited amount 14 of it around McGrath but it means you have to sit out 15 there and watch the bait and it's really time consuming 16 17 if you're going to shoot a bear that way. And in terms of the activities around town I think people used to be 18 19 out in fish camps and they were attracted to fish camps 2.0 and then they got shot if they were causing problems out there. But now people aren't, they're bringing and 21 drying and processing their fish in town so that could 22 be part of what's going on, that change in the pattern 23 of why folks -- of where the fish are hung and so on. 24 But I don't know of any of the people in like Nikolai 25 and Telida and so on that actually use bear baiting. 26 But they did take care of nuisance bears that showed up 27 around the camps. 2.8 29 30 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: I think that's kind of an important aspect that you pointed out. You know 31 it was kind of a de facto bear baiting when you had 32 33 fish camps and so forth. 34 35 MR. COLLINS: Yeah. 36 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: You got all these 37 byproducts laying around and so that kind of attracted 38 bears and it's kind of shifted more towards the 39 villages. I hear about that in a lot of different 40 villages, bears coming around the villages because 41 there aren't as many camps. People bring the moose 42 home back to town, you know, their skins and what not. 43 44 45 Any other comments. 46 47

MR. HONEA: Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Go ahead, Don.

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MR. HONEA: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I
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     also would agree that I would support the OSM
     conclusion to support it with the modifications.
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     don't historically or culturally or typically use bear
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     baiting anyway. I mean we're out in fish camps and we
     see enough bears to know when they're a nuisance or
 6
     when they're taken care of or when, you know, the big
 7
     bears and stuff, you just naturally -- you harvest
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           Look at the Huslia area, for years, they've been
     taking bears out of dens and stuff in the winter time.
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     They have a healthy moose population. We ought to take
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     that and use that kind of -- those kind of practices
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13
     for our own areas. I mean for years on the Ruby Poor
     Man Road bears were taken by some of the workers for
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     DOT or -- and that's why today why we have a pretty
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     healthy moose population, you know, that's for the
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     record there.
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                     I have no problem with it. Like I said
2.0
     we don't use it but, you know, if the State is already
     doing it and if this is to align with State that's
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     fine.
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay. Appreciate
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     that Don.
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                     Any further comments.
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2.8
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                     Do we have a question.
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                     MR. VENT: Call the question.
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Question's called.
     Those in favor of Proposal 18-51 with OSM's
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     modification of language signify by saying aye.
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36
                     IN UNISON:
37
                                 Aye.
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Opposed, same sign.
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                     (No opposing votes)
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF:
                                        Thank you, Lisa.
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                     And so we're -- where are we at here,
     we're going into statewide proposals.
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                     MR. STEVENSON: We're done. We're done
     with proposals now.
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WESTERN INTERIOR REGIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL 10/11/2017 Page 209 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: We're done with 1 2 Federal proposals but we have these statewide 3 proposals. Did we have those statewide proposals 4 printed out? 5 6 MR. STEVENSON: We do. Yes, and 7 they're in your packets and at the front table. 8 9 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: So we're going to move into the statewide proposals. 10 11 12 MR. STEVENSON: Bear with me just a 13 moment. 14 15 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Let's see.... 16 17 MR. STEVENSON: It says unlawful methods. 18 19 2.0 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay. And they're.... 21 22 MR. STEVENSON: They're here. 23 This is the statewide proposals and it begins with the words 24 25 unlawful methods. 26 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: It would be in the 27 supplemental material that we were handed out, unlawful 2.8 methods, these are State proposals. 29 30 31 MR. STEVENSON: Proposal 6. 32 33 (Pause) 34 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Some of these would 35 36 warrant -- some of these I don't feel we should spend a lot of time on like taking beavers with bow and arrow 37 and like Proposal 7. Let's see there were some of 38 these that had shooting wolf or wolverine within 300 39 40 feet of an aircraft. 41 42 So there's this Proposal 11, did 43 everybody get this, the statewide proposals. 44 45 MR. STEVENSON: Mr. Chair. 46 47 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Yes, go ahead.

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49 50 MR. STEVENSON: For those in the

audience and the phone it might be helpful just to let them know where we're at, just to clarify, for those who are following along.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: We're going into statewide proposals that would affect this region. And the Board of Game is going to meet on, what is it, November 10th through the 17th in Anchorage and the public comments will be taken through October 27 and so that's where we're moving through, through these proposals.

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There are some that would highly affect One of those is the Board of Game is the resources. Proposal 11. The Board of Game, three years ago made it illegal to spot dall sheep during the sheep season from August 10th through September 20th. This Council allowed me to attend the Sheep Work Group with the There's a lot of guides that were State of Alaska. highly opposed to this because this is how they basically have really high harvest rates because they spot the sheep and then they pursue. It's not just a one time occurrence per hunt, they can actually keep doing it over and over again until they kill sheep They use aircraft and satellite phones. effectively. If they miss the sheep, they call for air support, the guide or its designated pilot flies the country, finds the sheep, they pick the client, the hunt, the assistant guide up, move them to a new location and tomorrow after 3:00 a.m., they're hunting. highly effective way to kill dall sheep and they have really high success rates.

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Now the success rates have fallen because they actually have to hunt. They have to like find sheep, spot them with optics, pursue the sheep. So their success rate went way down. They're getting 20,000 bucks a hunt and they're mad about that.

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But at this point, for me, and the people who live in sheep country, the sheep population fell off dramatically in 2013, a really late spring, we had ice on the snow that winter, we lost all the yearlings, we lost all the lambs, we lost the lamb production the next year. So this regulation has been very instrumental on conserving adult rams to get through this dry period where we have had low recruitment. So I'm highly supportive of maintaining the current regulation of not allowing spotting of dall

sheep from August 10th to September 20th.

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Proposal 11 is to repeal that, and come up with other ways of doing it, which allows them to fly everyday and basically negates all constraints at this time.

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So I'm opposed to Proposal 11.

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I would entertain a motion to adopt Proposal 11 with my intention of personally voting against it.

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MR. VENT: I make that motion to adopt.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Darrel motions to adopt statewide Proposal 11.

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MR. SIMON: Second.

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Seconded by Pollock. CHAIRMAN REAKOFF:

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We will take comments from the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, are you there Lem.

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MR. BUTLER: I am, Mr. Chair. we're neutral on this proposal. It comes down to methods and means of how people approach hunting, in general, ethics decision. So we don't see it as a conservation, biological issue. I think what you're seeing in Proposal 11 is the ongoing concern from, at least some aircraft pilots that they may, in the process of trying to land or make maneuvers that it may be appropriate for a safe and normal flight, come close to a sheep and be reported to State Troopers and have an ongoing investigation. To my knowledge no one has ever been prosecuted under those types of -- or even been accused of violating this regulation under that sort of condition. But, nonetheless, that is a concern that we hear from the aircraft association, that there may be some misinterpretation of normal flight maneuvers relative to sheep.

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So, again, you know, this is really about what people think is right and appropriate in terms of how you use aircraft and whether or not it provides some advantage or not to the hunter who is able to utilize that method, so we're neutral.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Thanks, Lem. understand that the pilots have concerns but the guides and all pilots have been accessing the sheep populations for the last few years and have had no enforcement exerted against them. Enforcement would be exerted is if the aircraft is repeatedly flying around the mountains and then lands and pursues the sheep, that's where people -- the people on the ground, the ethical hunters so to speak, would video that aircraft flying around, document its tail numbers and document who's pursuing those sheep associated to that spotting That's how this is implemented. And that's activity. a misdemeanor. And the reason the guides are really afraid of it is because they have guide ethics regulations that says they can't do that but there's no enforcement of that, but it's a misdemeanor under State regulations. The Board of Game -- it's a misdemeanor and they're afraid of that, they're afraid because they could get reprimanded by the Commercial Services Board and if they have misdemeanors they don't get Federal areas. If they apply for Federal guide use areas they lose points on that one. So that's why they want to repeal this because they want to continue to dominate the harvest and this levels the playing field for the resident hunters, the subsistence hunters and the guided hunters and so that's why I'm a proponent of this, Lem.

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And so this is -- it also has ramifications in the State and BLM lands intensive hunting with aircraft eliminates practically all adult rams from the population. And so this does have biological effects in micro-populations. And so that's another reason why I'm opposed to the repeal of what was referred to as Proposal 207, that did not allow spotting of sheep.

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So any questions of the State.

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Darrel.

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MR. VENT: You know it's -- now that you mention it, I had some concerns from our area that, you know, we have these VHF radios, well we're always on Channel 10, and when hunting season comes around there seems like we're picking up some of this information on our radios, they're saying moose over there or something on the radio, and we're wondering if it's from an aircraft or it could be from a drone, we

don't know where it's coming from or how to detect it or anything but we're going to have to start recording some of this stuff that they're saying on the radios. Somebody's out there doing something and it's the same thing with your area probably, they're reporting this information to somebody on the ground.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: That would be very illegal under State regulations already. If you hear that you should actually turn on your iPhone or something and record that.

MR. VENT: Uh-huh.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Because spotting or assist in taking of an animal with a drone or an aircraft or anything is illegal under State regulations and conveying that information to hunters on the ground would be illegal.

We're on Proposal 11 and there's actually Proposal 12 and 13, but if we take action on Proposal 11, we will also -- it would also be dealing with the same issue.

And so any -- go ahead, Darrel.

 $$\operatorname{MR}.$$ VENT: So you want to put 11, 12 and 13 together or do we just take action on 11?

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: If we take action on 11, it would be -- we could make comment that we're taking no action on those other two proposals because of action taken on 11.

 $$\operatorname{Any}$$ public comments, anybody in the room have public comments.

(No comments)

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Anybody on the phone have public comments on this statewide proposal.

(No comments)

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Hearing none, so we're at -- we haven't made a motion yet, have we?

MR. STEVENSON: No.

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support of the proposal, which I'm voting against these proposals.

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MR. VENT: We're opposing.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: So clarify the vote, that's what the vote is.

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Council members are rescinding their vote. Those in favor of.....

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MR. STEVENSON: Excuse me, point of

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order.

Page 215 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Go ahead. 1 2 3 MR. STEVENSON: I just wanted to 4 clarify because thus far we've addressed Proposal 11 5 and provided a justification for Proposal 11, but I 6 have not heard a justification for opposing Proposal 7 No. 12, so I want to make certain that for the record 8 we have a record of why we are opposing Proposal No. 9 12. 10 11 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay. 12 13 MR. STEVENSON: Thank you, Mr. Chair. 14 15 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Number 12 is a complete repeal and Number 11 is a repeal -- does not 16 17 allow -- does not disallow them to use aircraft during the sheep season. So I'm opposed to both proposals of 18 repealing spotting sheep during the season August 10 to 19 2.0 September 20th. Most of these proposals repeal -allow hunters to continue to spot sheep -- would allow 21 them to spot sheep with aircraft during the sheep 22 season, and that's the reason -- they're both basically 23 24 trying to do, to varying degrees, trying to do the same thing, we don't want any repeal. That's what my 25 position is, we don't want any repeal, because that's 26 what's helping the sheep and the hunters at this time. 27 2.8 29 Does that clarify. 30 31 MR. STEVENSON: Thank you, Mr. Chair. 32 Appreciate that clarification and justification. 33 34 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay. And so back 35 to the main motion, those in favor of Proposal 11 and 36 12 signify by saying aye. 37 38 (No aye votes) 39 40 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Those opposed, same 41 sign. 42 43 IN UNISON: Aye. 44 45 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: The Council's clear on that vote and unanimous. 46 47 48 (Council nods affirmatively) 49

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: The other proposals
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     that would affect this Council would be Proposals 14
     and 15. These deal with bear, denning bears, and so
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     that's a very customary and traditional practice.
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     Proposal 14 is to prohibit the taking of bears in dens
     as follows:
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                     This is a proposal by Stephanie McCabe,
     which is basically, current regulations allows taking
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     bears in dens and so this person would like to stop the
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     innocent slaughter of bears and their cubs in dens.
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     This does not lay it out in the normal manner but
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     basically this person is highly opposed to taking bears
     in dens and especially sows with cubs. Under State
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     regulations -- I forget how long ago it was, it seems
     like -- when was this, 2010, Lem, was that the Board of
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     Game allowed the taking of sows with cubs in dens?
     you still there Lem?
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                     MR. BUTLER: I am, Mr. Chair, and that
     sounds about right in terms of timing to me.
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Right.
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                                                 So basically
     this proposal would repeal, and Proposal 15 would
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     repeal the taking of cubs and females in dens. And so
     I feel that these are customary and traditional
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     practices of people, Koyukon people especially in the
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     Western Interior Region, and I'm opposed to these two
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     proposals, 15 and 16, statewide proposals.
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                     MR. COLLINS:
                                   Mr. Chairman.
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Go ahead there, Ray.
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                     MR. COLLINS: I'll move to adopt these
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     two to bring them on the table and then I have
     comments.
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF:
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                     MR. COLLINS:
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF:
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     Proposals 14 and 15?
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                     MR. COLLINS: Yes, adopt 14 and 15,
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     yeah.
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                     MR. VENT:
                                Second.
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10/11/2017 Page 217 Seconded by Darrel. CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: 1 2 3 We'll take State comments first. 4 5 Lem. 6 7 MR. BUTLER: Thank you, Mr. Chair. 8 Yeah, the Department's neutral on these proposals. Ιt 9 doesn't create a -- or address a biological concern. We don't have any conservation concerns for the bear 10 populations in the affected units. We do have the same 11 comments that you just expressed, we think people 12 13 should consider how this affects customary and traditional use of bear populations. But, you know, 14 again, typically when it comes to methods, we try to 15 remain as neutral as possible, but it is noted that it 16 17 would reduce customary and traditional activities. 18 19 Thank you, Mr. Chair. 20 21 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Thank you. Council 22 Go ahead, Ray. comments. 23 MR. COLLINS: Yeah, this is a very 24 traditional way, primary way of taking black bears, 25 except nuisance bears that came around fish camps, was 26 to take them out of the den. They used to actually do 27 it with spear. And the old Chief that passed away in 2.8 '63 when we came was the last one that still used a 29 30 spear to go in and spear a bear or challenge the bear to come out in the spring. So it's very traditional in 31 our area to take them in dens and I'd like to see them 32 33 able to continue that. 34 35 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Taking of sows with 36 cubs was traditional? 37 Yeah, if they were both 38 MR. COLLINS: 39 in there, yeah, that's true. 40 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: 41 Okay. 42 43 MS. MAAS: Mic. 44 45 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Yeah, you want to hit your mic and say that again. 46 47 48 MR. COLLINS: Yes. If they had sows -if the cubs were in there, too, because obviously they

wouldn't survive.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Right.

MR. COLLINS: But in general they

didn't target cubs in hunting.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Right.

MR. COLLINS: Yeah.

MR. ALEXIE: I have a comment.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Go ahead there,

Fred.

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MR. ALEXIE: Yeah, my name is Fred Alexie. This is a very common traditional practice in Kaltag and the Kaiyuh area. A hunter goes out, he tracks all day, sometimes two days just to get to that den and that hunter is not going to give up and my gosh how does he know what's in that den, is it a sow and cubs, he don't know. At any rate if he did kill the sow, what's going to happen to the cubs, they're going to die naturally right there anyway because they wouldn't be able to make it out next spring.

MR. SIMON: Right.

MR. COLLINS: Right.

MR. ALEXIE: I just hate to go against our customary and traditional use of hunting bears in fall and spring.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Pollock.

MR. SIMON: Yeah. Those traditionally hunted bears in the falltime, to take bears from the den. The whole black bear is utilized and cook the parts over the frier and eat those also, nothing is wasted. Fat is stripped from the meat, from the carcass and is used for traditionally memorial potlatches so is also some parts of the black bear is saved for memorial potlatch where it's really traditional and we have been doing this, taking bears from the dens for many years, and I hope that there's no restrictions of stopping of this practice. Koyukon peoples have always wanted to take bears in the

falltime in the dens. Like Fred says, there's no -you don't know what's in the den, if there's a male you
take it, if there's a sow with cubs you take those too.
And all the animal parts are utilized, it's very
traditional for our people.

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Thank you, Mr. Chair.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Thank you. Appreciate that, Pollock. Any further....

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MR. ALEXIE: Another comment.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Go ahead Fred.

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MR. ALEXIE: I have a comment, Mr. Chair. Even the hide is used because when you're taking a bear out of the den the hide is real thick and I, myself, grew up sleeping on bear hides as a young kid. So everything's used on that bear when it's taken.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: I got a grizzly skin on my cabin door because it's real warm. I got a plank door.

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Darrel.

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MR. VENT: Yeah, just kind of further reiterate on what everybody's talking about here is, you know, we're not targeting these sows but sometimes it happens and there's not a big percentage of sows being caught, it's just sometimes unfortunately that happens. Our people, you know, want to help the State on the moose population so we do what we could and, you know, then they start limiting us and trying to say, you know, this is -- you know this is hurting the bears but, no, it's not hurting the bears it's helping with the whole predator, you know, the moose, you know, everything, so it's environment, that we try to take care of these things such as the wolves, you know, we have to take care of these on the State lands. We have a problem because the Federals, you know, they want to deal with the predators and we need to consider all these factors when you're looking at managing things.

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So it's not that, you know, we want to target these, it just happens sometimes, it's not something that we like to talk about because we do this

and we don't have to tell people, you know, okay this is how we do it and stuff like that, it's just done and that's just the way we did things.

Thank you.

MS. PELKOLA: Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Go ahead, Jenny.

MS. PELKOLA: I would just like to add that -- my train of thought -- but the bears are healthy at the time because they already ate all their berries and they're prepared for the winter so that's when they like to get them. And also they don't get millions or -- you know, they get what they need, they don't wipe them all out in one hunt or one winter so it's a way -- it's a practice that our people have done for thousands of years, you know, to control -- or to make the moose grow or whatever, you know what I mean, it's just like preserving and feeding the people at the same time.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: All right, thank you. Any other comments.

(No comments)

 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: My final comment would be you might find a bear den in falltime with the one bear in there but you don't know if that bear's not going to have a cub during -- in January sometimes, you just don't know what's going to be down there.

 When I was a kid there was an elder, Benny Albert, he lived to be 105 years old, he was a real oldtimer when I was a kid and he told me all about different kinds of places where you find those dens, all this real detailed information. I mean he told me this stuff like days, so when I needed a bear I used that information to catch a bear in the den. And people don't like to talk about that, you know, how you're doing it and stuff, it's not something people want to brag about, it's just what people do to catch meat. It's like the bear's cache, you know where it's at, you got meat.

 $\,$ So this proposal would be detrimental to subsistence uses. When the Board changed it from --

it was illegal for a long time to take a sow with a cub, people customarily and traditionally were taking sows with cubs in dens and didn't talk about it, but when the Board of Game made this legal they were recognizing customary and traditional practices of taking bears in dens. And so it's a traditional practice. And so these two proposals would be detrimental to subsistence use and there's not a conservation concern for the bears, the bear populations are healthy and we have demonstrated substantial evidence in the discussion here because we have many traditional Koyukon people here that harvest bears with this -- personally. So I think we've fully shown and we would like to convey that to the Board of Game.

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Another comment, Darrel.

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MR. VENT: Just one more thing that I learned from my elders when we were growing up, that you don't take bears a certain time of the year. Like say January, February, March because they're -- you know, they're birthing babies and that's not something that, you know, we don't share too much on that, it's because we don't want anything to happen to our families because you don't take them at a certain time, you have to take them after that, like probably March or somewhere in that area, late March, you don't take bears in those times because they're birthing and that's something that we try to follow. You know, it's a practice that we use.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Yeah, but you can have a single bear in the fall but you have no idea what's going to be there in March or April.

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MR. VENT: Yes.

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MR. COLLINS: Uh-huh.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Pollock.

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MR. SIMON: One final comment, this practice is done in the falltime like October or November, it's not in January for reasons -- it's kind of lean after hibernating for a few months, so this practice is usually done in falltime, like October or November.

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Page 222 Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 1 2 3 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Thank you, Pollock. 4 So I think we've discussed the proposal, do we have a 5 question. 6 7 MR. VENT: I'll call the question. 8 9 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Ouestion's called. Those in favor of the proposal, statewide Proposal 14 10 and 15, signify by saying aye. 11 12 13 (No aye votes) 14 15 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Those opposed, same sign. 16 17 IN UNISON: Aye. 18 19 2.0 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Unanimous opposition to these proposals. 21 22 Those are the main statewide proposals 23 that I feel that the Council should have addressed. 24 Does anybody have any other proposals that they would 25 like to see addressed on the statewide packet here? 26 27 2.8 (No comments) 29 30 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Go ahead Zach. 31 32 MR. STEVENSON: Just for clarification, 33 Mr. Chair. Regarding Proposals 11 and 12, the Council was unanimously opposed to 11 and 12; is that correct? 34 35 36 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Yes. 37 MR. VENT: Yes. 38 39 MR. ALEXIE: Yes. 40 41 42 MR. STEVENSON: Thank you, Mr. Chair. 43 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: So let's see here, 44 45 we got about 15 minutes. I think we've covered the statewide proposals. Fisheries Resource Monitoring 46 Program, how long is your brief there Josh? 47 48 I would say it will take me 49 MR. REAM: 50

Program and its accomplishments to date. I'll review the funding process, your regional overviews and finish up by requesting Council comments on the proposed 2018 Fisheries Resource Monitoring Program in the Kuskokwim, Yukon and multi-Alaska regions of the Program. No motion is necessary.

The Fisheries Resource Monitoring Program materials begin on Page 17 of your Council books. Copies for those attending can be found on the table at the back of the room.

The Fisheries Resource Monitoring Program is a multi-disciplinary collaborative effort that enhances subsistence fisheries research and provides necessary information for the management of fisheries on Federal public lands in Alaska. We encourage partnerships between tribes, rural organizations universities and Federal and State agencies. In addition, we encourage inter-disciplinary approaches to conducting research and addressing fisheries issues.

 The Monitoring Program is administered through the Office of Subsistence Management in order to advance projects of strategic importance to the Federal Subsistence Management Program. It also coordinates communications and information sharing of ongoing and new subsistence research efforts.

 Since its inception in 2000, the monitoring program has funded 452 projects statewide, with the total allocation of close to \$117 million. The following figures demonstrate both the allocation of funds and the number of projects funded through the Monitoring Program by the organization of the principal investigator.

This slide demonstrates the allocation of funds by region. Budget guidelines provide an initial target for planning, however they are not final and are often adjusted as needed to ensure that we fund quality projects.

So I'll walk you through how the funding process works at OSM.

For each of the six regions, Office of Subsistence Management Staff works with Regional

Advisory Councils and Federal and State fishery and land managers to ensure the Monitoring Program focuses on the highest priority subsistence fishery information needs. Input and guidance from Councils are used to develop priority information needs and they identify issues of local concern and knowledge gaps related to subsistence fisheries. Ideally principal investigators will work closely with the Councils in order to develop strong proposals that are respective to the needs of the Councils.

The Office of Subsistence Management provides technical assistance as needed to the applicants.

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The Program requests new projects every two years. Submissions must be complete, on time and address five criteria outlined in the notice of funding opportunity in order to be competitive. Those criteria are strategic priority, technical scientific merit, investigator ability and resources, partnership and capacity building and the cost benefit of the project. You can find a more detailed description of the five criteria can be found on Page 22 of your Council books.

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Once submitted, a Technical Review Committee evaluates and rates each proposed project. The Technical Review Committee is a standing interagency committee of senior technical experts brought together to ensure program transparency. It is the responsibility of the Technical Review Committee to develop the strongest possible Monitoring Program for your region and across the state based on high quality, cost effective projects that address critical subsistence questions.

During the proposal evaluation process, the Technical Review Committee adheres to specific guidelines in order to assess how well a project addressed the five criteria. While some agencies may have more than one senior expert on the committee, like a social scientist, or a fisheries biologist, each agency only provides one, single, consolidated review and will not score their own proposals. The final score for each proposal is based on an assessment of the five criteria.

Once a draft monitoring program is developed, it is brought before the Regional Advisory

Councils for their input and comments. This is where we are at in the current cycle and will come back to this in just a moment.

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> Additional comments on the process and draft Fisheries Resource Monitoring Program in the Kuskokwim, Yukon and multi-regions in Alaska are provided by the Inter-Agency Staff Committee and these, along with those developed by the Councils, are then forwarded on to the Federal Subsistence Board. Board takes into consideration comments and concerns generated by the process and endorses the funding plan. Final approval of the funding plan is made by the Assistant Regional Director of the OSM.

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So you actually have three regions for which applications were submitted, the Kuskokwim, the Yukon and the multi-region and I'll present an overview of each of those.

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In the Kuskokwim region of Alaska 100 projects have been undertaken to date for approximately \$27.2 million in funding. Projects leads were predominately held by the State of Alaska or the Department of the Interior, but remember most of those projects also included other agencies and Alaska rural organizations as research partners.

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For 2018 there is an anticipated one to \$1.5 million available for new projects statewide, and up to \$1.6 for ongoing already funded projects. Please note that the available funding for 2018 is budgeted for each project's first year, not the total project request.

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For the Kuskokwim region nine projects were submitted. These projects are listed in order by the strength of their Technical Review Committee scores. Justification for project order begins on Page 28 of your Council books and project abstracts can be found on Page 41.

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In the Yukon region of Alaska 114 projects have been undertaken for approximately \$20.6 million in funding. Project leads were predominately held by the Department of the Interior or the State of Alaska. For this region nine projects were submitted in the current round. The projects are listed in order by the strength of their Technical Review Committee

scores. Justifications for these projects begin on Page 55 of your Council books, and the project abstracts can be found starting on Page 67.

There's also a multi-region category for the Fisheries Program, Fisheries Resource Monitoring Program. 16 projects have been undertaken in this category for approximately \$2.5 million in funding. Project leads were predominately held by the State of Alaska for these. For the multi-region category in this round two projects were submitted. These projects are listed in order of their strength, again, rated by the Technical Review Committee. Justifications for the projects in this category begin on Page 81 of your Council books and the abstracts start on Page 84.

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So, once, again, we're here at Step 4 of the Fisheries Resource Monitoring Program funding process. We're looking for your input and your comments on the Draft Monitoring Project for your region. No motion is necessary.

Thank you, Chair, and members of the Council and I'm willing to take any questions that you have on the Program process at this time.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Questions are for this funding year, you're wanting Council input on the ranking order?

MR. REAM: If you have any input on the way that they're ranked, we would like to hear it, but really we're looking for any priority information need changes that have happened since we last talked to you, any situational analysis on each of these fisheries that may change the way that our leaders are looking at each of these projects. So any input or recommendations that you have that can inform this funding process since it's limited, there's only a certain amount of money that can go in here, would be helpful.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: So I would like to take the Kuskokwim first, which is on Page 27 in the

ranking order here in this -- Page 27 of where we're looking. And looking heavily to the Kuskokwim Council members, Ray and Dennis, about their input on this ranking order -- how many of these will be funded, how much funding is available for the Kuskokwim and how many of these, as ranked would be funded?

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MR. REAM: For the Kuskokwim region we have anticipated one to \$1.5 million available for new projects, statewide, and up to \$1.6 million for ongoing already funded projects. So it's variable on how much money will go into each region and it's really based on both the Technical Review Committee's rankings and input from your Council. If there's projects that are better technically rated then they could pull money from each of the regions into those projects. So the ultimate decisions will definitely take into account the Council's recommendations, but the ranking has already been made as you see it in your books by the Technical Review Committee.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Right. I see they're ranked, what I'm unclear is, as ranked, for Kuskokwim, would four be selected or five of those would be selected?

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MR. REAM: Mr. Chair. I'm told that for the Kuskokwim, specifically, we'll probably be able to go with two or three of the projects based on our funding, what's known about our funding at this time.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay.

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MR. THOMAS: Are you talking about these nine items that you're grading them by the importance?

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Through the Chair. MR. REAM: are five criteria that the Technical Review Committee used to rank these. One is the strategic priority based on the priority information needs that this Council has brought forth. Also the Technical Review Committee looked at the scientific merit so the methods that were used in each of the applications. investigator's ability and resources to actually undertake the projects. Also the partnership capacity building aspects of the projects, as well as the cost benefit of each of the projects. So really how much bang can we get for our buck in these research

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     programs.
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: My question would
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     be, you know, this Kuskokwim River sonar, it's scoring
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     a tied at five, but run enumeration was -- I would
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     think would be a fairly high priority.
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                     MR. THOMAS: But the George River
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     salmon weir, they've had that for years now and it
     seems to be quite effective and I mean they really
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     monitor so that's one that would affect me the closest
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     but this other stuff I just don't know.
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Well, you know, the
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     Technical Review Committee's scoring that high up
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     there, two or three are going to be funded. Is any of
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     the TRC here? Oh, if you want to come up to the mic --
     no, okay.
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                     (Laughter)
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Go ahead there,
     Fred.
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                     MR. ALEXIE: I didn't catch how you
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     reached that -- like there's four and then there's a
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     bunch of five, six, how -- so these four are going to
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     go, the top four, or three or two like he was saying?
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF:
                                        Top two or three.
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                     MR. ALEXIE:
                                  Top two or three, yeah.
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: That's what they've
     got funding for, two or three. The criteria is on Page
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     22, a couple back, if you look back the other way, 22
     there's the five criteria they're going by. Cost
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     benefit, partnership capacity.
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                     MR. ALEXIE: Yeah.
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: All that. And so
     that's how they scored those. And their list, the
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     Technical Review Committee has scored these -- so this
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     is how they scored out.
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                     MR. ALEXIE: Okay, yeah, Mr. Chair.
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Go ahead, Fred.
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MR. ALEXIE: My thing is and I've been talking on the -- every fisheries board that I get on about the sonar system. My thing is I would like to see that moved up because if you got a good sonar system you got a handle on what's going on in the river and you can make a quicker decision as to whether the fishermen can fish or hold off or wait until the next run or whatever. And I say that about the Yukon and I want that also applied to the Kuskokwim also. Because that Yukon is a very, very big river and we got one sonar down at Pilot Station. From Pilot Station all the way up to Eagle, nothing in between, but there's a lot of river drainages where fish spawn. And I just want to get an accurate number so that Fish and Game can better manage the fisheries. Better predict what's going to come. So I'm always for that sonar, whether it be at Pilot Station, whether it's going to be at Bishop Mountain, Tanana, halfway up the Yukon, rather than oh they came in down here at Pilot Station but we don't see no results until they get to Eagle, that's a long span in between. I mean I just want to give the Fish and Game management a better tool to work with, to tell us subsistence users what's in that river, not wait until they pass and say, hey, oh, the fish has gone by, well, we already know it's gone by, but we're in the window, we're in the window system, we can't fish even though we know it's out there.

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So I'm always high on that sonar thing I just want to make that clear.

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Thank you.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Appreciate that Fred. You know they think the sonar's a worthwhile project.

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Ray, you worked with the Kuskokwim River Salmon Work Group, do you feel that this -- basically this sonar project would extend the current sonar later in the season to get more analysis of those sockeye components and so forth, do you think that that's a worthwhile project?

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47 48 MR. COLLINS: Yeah, it's a worthwhile project. I don't know how -- I think they're trying to fine tune it so they can tell -- right now they can't tell the difference between fish, whether it's a -- you know some of the information they get from it, is that

a sheefish or is it a chum salmon or silver salmon or whatever there, the kings because they're bigger on some they can pick out some of the big kings in there. But if they can use that to more fine tune what they're looking at that would be useful information.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Typically when they run the sonar, they drift net across there -- a suite of different size gears to find out what's actually there.

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MR. COLLINS: Right.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: They fish periodically to find out what's actually -- what they're looking at.

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MR. COLLINS: Yeah. And the in-season subsistence surveys is an important one too, because that gives information about how successful the communities are and what they're catching when they have an opening. It's a critical thing over there for the headwaters people up there, has been the delaying the opening of any harvest of salmon in the river because the kings come in first right after the ice and the run's going the furthest, seem to be the first ones in the river. And by having that closure they finally put a weir back in on the Salmon River, it's not funded by the Federal now, but they found funding. It's been in there for three years now and before that they were doing aerial surveys and they had one -- they put it in back in the '80s, I think, and they had an escapement of around 2,000, well it jumped to 64, 68 and this year it was comparable I think. So we've had three years about triple the escapement in the Salmon River. And that's where some of the bigger kings were heading.

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And, locally, they've been able to fish but they released the -- they're using hook and line because they had to take out their traditional weir and it's clear water so nets don't work in the Salmon River itself. But they've been releasing the big females and letting them go on through the weir and be counted.

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So that's critical information. They need to continue that for a couple more years, that practice. But it's not touched on by any of these right now. So if there is any requests for funding to keep that weir open on -- the counting open on the weir

on the Salmon that would be a critical one to know what's happening on those headwaters.

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The other one is the sheefish study. They found that the Big River has over 80 percent of the sheefish that are in the Kuskokwim River end up spawning up Big River, which is again a headwater They go up and down but they come back in the fall and go up there. And I'd pointed out to them that the traditional name for that is (Indiscernible - phone interference)....it's the Sheefish Harvest River was the name for it locally so the people up there recognized that. They'd go in the fall when they were spawning and take those out and they could freeze them. But that's not on here. They're doing a lot of broad whitefish study, which is -- from the headwaters perspective, is not as critical.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: You would rank these subsistence harvest surveys as high on your list.

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MR. COLLINS: Yeah.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: And the George River Salmon weir, you'd rank that high also.

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MR. COLLINS: Oh, yeah. Yeah. But there is not a request -- they found funds other places this year to fund it so there isn't a request in to do that. And there was also -- they've been doing studies on the sheefish but the funding is coming from other sources right now.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: But you would agree with the Technical Review Committee that the three top priorities on this list should be -- nothing below that should supersede those?

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MR. COLLINS: Yeah. I think so. would defer on the George River down there because that doesn't give -- that stream itself doesn't produce a high number of king salmon. It produces some but they've got -- the value of that, I guess is the longstanding practice of having that in to see if the closures and other efforts are increasing the number spawning up there. Because they've got a long series of data on that so they can see if things are changing, so I guess that's critical information.

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MR. THOMAS: Well, looking at this here, now this Kuskokwim River sonar, like I say it doesn't tell the species but it tells the numbers and so the last couple years that seemed to have helped because like I say they've had early closures down there and all this and the fish count is up, you know, it really is. Now, I haven't seen the numbers from the George River but that's been there 15, 20 years now and it really gives us a good idea -- keep an eye on things, you know, some of the kids from the village worked there and they're coming back and forth, well, the counts up, you know, could really tell almost daily how it's working. I would hate to lose that.

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MR. COLLINS: Yeah.

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MR. THOMAS: Then this river sonar, it's an aid, if it helps, it gives an idea but to continue the progress we've made the last year or two I'd like to see that in there also, if that is effective as what we think it is. And then the subsistence harvest surveys, I don't know really how that helps. I'm sure it does somewhere along the line. But people ain't going to tell all the truth, you know. I know we try but, again, you know, you forget this, you forget that and then all of a sudden, well, Jesus Christ, we don't want those people to see if we're really doing good or we're not doing good here, you always try and say it's bad that they've got to have more opening -- I mean more closures down there to make it better for us people up river. So it's just kind of a thing that goes on all the time but this stuff is an actual thing, you know, like your sonar count and the George River, you've got a count, you know exactly what is in there and how it helps our area or it doesn't help our area. So -- and as I said George River's been there a long time, that weir, and they did this and they did that, and they blew out something there, high water and it went on and on and on, but it's always been a good gauge for us. We know within a day or two, boy, they're really coming in now, you know, they just had a slow day or what not.

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So anything in this list is good, if it's going to help get us a count and get a better idea to be more exact about the times and stuff that we need

to regulate everything. But, again, sonars, the George River thing and then you guys say this in-season subsistence harvest surveys. I just don't know. I've heard people say that part of it, well, we need 100, we got five people in our family, we need 100 fish per person type thing, I've heard this, well, this is bologna too. You know, they're not going to come out and say, oh, we already got 50 today, oh Christ, we're not getting nothing, you know, we got to keep fishing here so we all know how this is. But this stuff gives you the actual count and as to when that it comes in.

Now, we have a short, or a small weir up the Crooked Creek there right where I'm at. It was put in by Donlin Gold up there for the count. Now, they had a camera on this so they could tell exactly the species that went through that, you know, you know how a weir works. Now, I don't know whether that would work elsewhere or not. Because now the ones up the George, for years there, they would grab each fish and check it, check the scales on it, where it's going, you know, and the size and whatever it is. Now, they just kind of count them. But there is an exact count and this is what we need for our area, to continue the progress we've made the last couple of years. I hope it continues.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: My opinion is there's -- because the Kuskokwim has done so poor, the performance has been so poor, and the Yukon is doing much better, I personally would like to see the sonar project moved up on to the list and if two or three can be funded, maybe four could be funded if we take one of the ones off the Yukon. But I do think because of the performance, that the Kuskokwim has been so poor lately and there's a shift to the use of sockeye and chum and coho later in the run, that it would be better to have that enumeration of that sonar and collecting -- it also says they could collect genetic samples off the coho component. So personally I would like to see that sonar on that list.

 I know funding is limited and this is for this year only, right, it's not -- this is the appropriation, is what we're looking at, 97,200 for the sonar project this next year?

MR. REAM: Mr. Chair, correct. would be for their first year of the project, next year.

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> CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Right. So Tim.

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So if a project applies MR. GERVAIS: and receives a low enough ranking that they don't receive funding from the Fisheries Resource Monitoring Program, then they would just try to obtain funding from a variety of other sources, it doesn't necessarily mean the project is stopped or cancelled?

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MR. REAM: Through the Chair. I think it depends on what organization is seeking the funding and any other opportunities they have through grant programs or other sources. Both State and Federal budgets are in a difficult situation right now so, you know, we always encourage people that don't -- that aren't successful in this application process to revise and resubmit in the next round and we give them comments on how to improve those applications. may find funding elsewhere or in the future with us.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Gene.

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MR. PELTOLA: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Gene Peltola, Jr., Assistant Regional Director for the Office of Subsistence Management.

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I wanted to make a couple of general comments about FRMP with regard to funding. There were two significant events that affected our allocation or pot of money available for initial starts for this round. One, is several years ago we went through sequestration which reduced Federal budgets. the last round of FRMP funding the Federal Subsistence Board directed me to continue to fund down -- further down our scored list. The consequence of the second action was that a lot of those projects were four and/or five year projects which carried them over since we're on a two year cycle. Now this year, like we mentioned, we have a million to \$1.5 roughly available for initial starts. That is typically between two, to \$2.5 million. As we worked those projects through the cycle and they come to conclusion, starting next year, we should have a little bit more funding available, which means if something is not funded this year, we may be able to go back to the PI and stipulate that we

have X amount of dollars available more, you're next on the list, would you be able to implement this project this year. That definitely could be an option.

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In addition to -- we had to initiate a -- due to the reduced amount of funding for initial starts this round, we had to initiate a cap, per se, per project. Typically the way the Program has balanced out over the years, we have had the majority of our weir projects in one cycle and other projects, you know, in a different cycle. That was fine and dandy until we got in -- the Program arrived in the situation we are now in, which means that, if we have \$1.5 and a weir typically runs a quarter million dollars, there's only six projects that we could fund if we funded all weirs. So we put a cap, so to speak, on what was available through FRMP to ensure that funding can be spread throughout the regions as appropriate.

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Now over the last several years, going back to Chair Reakoff's comment, is that, the Kusko and the Yukon have dominated some people's concern regarding to subsistence fisheries in Alaska. Because of that, when we go through the FRMP process, the process is designed where there's a target percentile per region. If I recall it's close to 20 percent for the Yukon and the Kusko. Some regions we quote/unquote spend, others we over spend. So if we have a region, if there is 50 or 60,000 balance remaining, that goes into a pool, then we look at the list of what is the next highest ranked project. So earlier on in your question, how many could we fund, if we just hold through to the percentile we could probably get to two or three, if we under spend in other regions, and that -- we end up with a surplus based on overspending in others then we may be able to get through another project on that list. So we try to balance things out.

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44 45 This round is -- we're going to have some people that are very happy and other people that are very upset because we are in a reduced funding availability mode right now. That should work itself out such that by the next round, like I mentioned earlier, we hope to be back at that traditional initial start funding level.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: I appreciate all that under current information.

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And so personally I would like to see
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     the top three scores retained and move this Kuskokwim
     sonar into the fourth position. That's what I would
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     like to see, is that agreeable to the Council.
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                     Go ahead there, Fred.
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                     MR. ALEXIE: Mr. Chair. I'm looking at
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     three but I'm looking at that Kuskokwim sonar.
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: That's what I'm
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     looking at.
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                     MR. ALEXIE: That Kuskokwim sonar would
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     take the place of that weir.
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: No, I'm saying move
     Kuskokwim sonar right up behind the George River weir,
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     it would now be ranked number 4.
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                     MR. THOMAS: It would be number 4.
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Instead of it being
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     tied at 5.
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                     MR. ALEXIE:
                                  Yeah.
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: It would
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     supersede.....
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                                  Oh, okay, okay, yeah,
                     MR. ALEXIE:
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     okay, sorry.
                   I'm sorry.
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF:
                                        And so that would be
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     the ranking.
                   The Bethel in-season subsistence harvest
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     survey, Kuskokwim River area post-season harvest
     survey, George River weir, then the Kuskokwim River
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     sonar.
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                     MR. ALEXIE:
                                  Okay.
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF:
                                         I think that
     information we'd get out of that sonar would be a lot
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     more beneficial for river-wide. Is that agreeable to
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     the Council.
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                     MR. ALEXIE: Yes.
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Do you need a motion
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Council's affirmative to that. 1 2 3 The next one is the Yukon. 4 5 MR. REAM: Yes, Mr. Chair, and members of the Council. 6 It would be beneficial instead of changing rankings you say which projects you need to 7 see funded or you really want to see funded. 8 9 Thank you. 10 11 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Well, we kind of 12 13 are. 14 15 I heard Ray saying that the Kwethluk and Tuluksak weirs are also really important. I've had 16 -- is there any support for these other projects, the 17 broad whitefish and so forth, the broad whitefish 18 actually would be enumerated in that sonar project. 19 2.0 MR. COLLINS: Uh-huh. 21 22 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: So I think that's 23 another benefit of that, is that they actually fish 24 late enough to where they'd see some of that passage. 25 26 Any further discussion on the 27 Kuskokwim. 2.8 29 30 (No comments) 31 32 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Then the Yukon River 33 projects. 34 35 When I reviewed these projects, Gisasa 36 weir has already been running, is it -- it's just requesting an additional funding source, which is No. 37 4, 18-202, the Gisasa chinook and summer chum salmon 38 abundance and run timing. Is Koyukuk here -- or Fred. 39 40 41 MR. REAM: Mr. Chair, just real quick, 42 this is Josh Ream. There is a list further on starting on Page 63 of previous and ongoing projects. The 43 ongoing projects have superscript next to them and 44 45 Gisasa is on there. 46 47 Thank you. 48 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay, thank you. 49 50

Fred. 1

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MR. BUE: Mr. Chair, thank you. Bue, US Fish and Wildlife Service. Yukon River fisheries management. Yesterday I remember Holly Carroll mentioning that she was interested in participating in the discussion. She also mentioned to me that she had an appointment at noon, so I don't know if she's available on line but I can speak to questions.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Oh, I did want to hear what she had to say so before we wade into all this Yukon River, and if she had an appointment, maybe we should go to lunch and.....

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Is she on line? MR. BUE:

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Are you on there

Holly?

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DINA(PH): Through the Chair. This is Dina up in Fairbanks, Holly is not currently back in the office but she should be back by the time you return from lunch.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay. I think that would be our best strategy is to break for lunch right now and then get into this Yukon River stuff when we have Holly back here. Thanks for reminding me of that, Fred.

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So we'll recess for lunch until quarter after 1:00 -- 1:15.

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(Off record)

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(On record)

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: We're going to bring this meeting back to order. We're looking at five quorum here and I don't know where Dennis, Darrel and Don went off to, off to Freddies, I hear, so we need to -- we've got a lot of agenda, we can't just like sit around half the afternoon if they got lost or broke down or don't know what happened. It takes five, right -- six. Okay, we need one more -- oh, we got six, we're good -- here they are.

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So we're back on this FRMP process on the Yukon River. I'm on Page 54 in the booklet here. It shows the projects and their ranking and we're going to go back to Josh, we're discussing this, go ahead, Josh.

MR. REAM: Yes, Mr. Chair, and members of the Council.

We've gone through some of your comments on the Kuskokwim region and we still have the Yukon River region projects as well as the multi-region projects to talk about.

Thank you.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: So on Page 54 it shows the Technical Review Committee's ranking. I feel that the Project 18-205, which is a coho salmon Yukon River telemetry project is an important project because we're shifting a lot of harvest towards fall chum and coho, but there's little understanding of where those stocks actually come from, you know, we know where some of the coho go but not all of them. So I do feel that this is an important project especially since, if we do get restrictions in chinook harvest in the summer then people are shifting towards fall fishing.

So I wanted the Council to contemplate that as a higher ranking project for the Yukon.

We have several members here from the Yukon River, Fred, Jenny and Pollock's on the Yukon, we've got Don and Tim. How do you feel about these various projects. I would like Council comments on these various projects also.

Tim.

MR. GERVAIS: To start with, I just had a question on how many of these projects will probably get funded?

 MR. REAM: Through the Chair. I'm not really sure of the answer to that question except for I'm guessing that it's probably going to be similar to the Kuskokwim, maybe one additional project based on previous funding allotments for the various regions.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Gene gave us sort of an overview but we didn't ask him specifically about the Yukon River, you know, funding may lighten up next year but right now they're limited with \$1.2 million.

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MS. PELKOLA: Mr. Chair.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Go ahead, Jenny.

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As I look at this, I'm MS. PELKOLA: just wondering what would be most beneficial to the whole region instead of like one area.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Informational needs for the managers is important. You know the -- some of these, the TRC has scored these as to their economic value and various criteria but I feel that this 18-205, this coho telemetry should move up in the priority. It's an informational need that all Federal and State managers are going to need.

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I'm asking the Council what other -are the other projects at the top of the list, do those look to you like they're worthwhile projects and would you prioritize any of the top part of the list as higher on your priority.

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Darrel.

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MR. VENT: Yeah, I'm just wondering about that Gisasa River weir, is that -- that's just a continued one, right, it's already been funded and everything so they're just asking for additional funding?

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Fred.

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MR. BUE: Yeah, thank you, Mr. Chair. Fred Bue, Fish and Wildlife Service. Yukon management.

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Yes, Mr. Vent, actually on this list, Page 54 there's three projects that are continuing, the Gisasa River weir, the mixed stock analysis for chum salmon, and then also the EastFork Andreafsky weir, those are all ones that are up for funding again this cycle. We've been using them for a number of years, Gisasa and Andreafsky for 20 years, long-term projects, and the chum salmon's been pretty long, I don't have the exact date that it was started but it has been

around for quite awhile.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Does that answer

your question.

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MR. VENT: (Nods affirmatively)

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: You have a question,

Don.

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MR. HONEA: Yeah, I had a question. the Technical Review Committee, I mean what exactly are they taking into consideration. Are they taking the RAC opinions right now or how are they, you know, doing the -- deeming what's necessary or what's important on here and who exactly is the Review Committee. I mean, you know, because Fred brought up something interesting here this morning, the sonar thing and it's not even on this one as opposed to being on the Kuskokwim. And it's really kind of hard to make a determination these when we -- if you say maybe four of them are being funded and so how do we, you know, in our time allowed here, rank them into what we consider important? I mean, to me, it's -- you know I could say -- I mean I could have a different opinion than maybe somebody from my own village here as to what's important to me. I mean so anyways to me I think the chinook, the king studies and stuff like that I would rank pretty high.

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Thank you.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Go ahead.

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MS. PETRIVELLI: Mr. Chair, my name is Pat Petrivelli and I'm the BIA subsistence anthropologist and I'm a member of the Technical Review Committee and I have been since 2005 since I moved over to BIA.

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The last two go arounds we've been very confident with the way we've ranked these proposals. And in the book, in the meeting book on Page 22 and 23 there are five categories that we use for ranking. And the members of the Technical Review Committee are -- the votes are people from BIA, BLM, National Park Service, the Forest Service and ADF&G, so we all each have one vote. Now, the way the votes work is these five areas are given grades. So there's like 20 points for each of those five areas and then we go through

them and so those strategic priorities, I use the information needs because those information needs were presented to the Regional Advisory Councils and if the proposal addresses a priority information need for the region then I rate it appropriately. And there's a standard of going 20 -- I would try to have 17 or 13 or, seven, but, no, we had to do five, 10, 15, 20 and so we all had to consistently use the five, 10, 15, 20, you know, like A, B, C or D, for each of these categories. And there's critieras for each one of these groupings and we would read the whole proposal. I think they're limited to 10 pages of narratives and then we review their budget also and then sometimes some of us emphasize -- but then we all have -- we'll do our preliminary gradings and then we go into the room and then we talk amongst each other because each of us has different strengths. And I'm an anthropologist so I look mainly for partnership and capacity building and making sure the RAC viewpoint is represented. Now there's other people in the room that better address technical scientific merit of the proposals and then also the idea of the management priorities because they're aware of the management concerns with the biological things, and then other activities that are funded elsewhere.

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So all of those factors affect the And that's why I didn't really want to say rankings. anything, because we did this in May or June, you know, and -- but when we left the room I was comfortable with all the rankings we made. We thoroughly discuss each project, we discuss each application and with the information we had from their application, because that's all we can use, the information from their application, that we had made the rankings and priorities available. Now, what you can bring to the table is if you know of other information because you don't have their application to look at. But if there are concerns that you have, that you think, you know, that you think needs to be addressed, then you could bring those out. But what the TRC had was the actual proposal in front of it, we read them all, we discussed them all thoroughly as much as we could, because we can only judge what they submit. And we know what the managers -- you know, like to me weir counting, you know, you count the fish, you know, of course other people harvest monitoring, we know all the pluses and minus because I've been doing this for 12 years now, so I've heard the flaws of weir counting and I agree sonar

is a good idea but, you know, the program -- the priorities that were addressed were those in the region, the priorities that this Council got to review at one meeting and you'll get to review later. So if you put your priorities in there then hopefully researchers will come up with projects and then I would for sure give it a 20 point if it's addressing a concern the RAC has, I would always give it a 20 point, you know.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay, Don.

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16 17 MR. HONEA: Okay, just one other question. So I guess my initial question was you're taking the RAC recommendations or our interests or something and is there an avenue for maybe tribal organizations and such to comment on this, is there an open avenue?

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MS. PETRIVELLI: Well, okay, I don't take into the RAC comments -- the only reason I take in the RAC comments is if it's put into that priority information need and tribes could comment to you, during your Regional Advisory Council meeting, when you form those priority information needs and they could tell you, you need to put this in the priority information needs. And then if you say that's important then hopefully the Fisheries Resource Monitoring Program will include that in there.

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Now, the comments that go forward now, those will affect the Board's recommendation. So you're making comments to the Federal Board, and then the Federal Board will comment on this plan, as it is, and then they'll get the TRC's listing, they'll get the RAC recommendations and they'll get the ISC comments and they'll make a comment that they're going to give to Gene Peltola, and then Gene Peltola makes the final decision. So right now your RAC comments, the only way I used it was as it was in the priority information need because that's the criteria used in strategic priorities. That's the place for that. Because the TRC just has it -- it's a Technical Review Committee and technically all of these projects have been ranked as to how they address strategic priorities, how the scientific merit, the ability and resources, all of these things.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Darrel.

MR. VENT: Yeah, Chairman Jack. The thing that I'm worried about is that, you know, we have all this data that go along with these weirs and everything, over the years, has that been really helpful to all the fish management? How do you guys rate that?

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Fred. Is the informational gathering beneficial to the managers?

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MR. BUE: I think at the first, full disclosure, I'm a manager and I have a couple of these projects that are proposals for us and so I don't want people to think that I'm advocating for my own project and so I'm really trying to avoid that if my answers are wishy-washy or something.

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(Laughter)

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MR. BUE: So please be patient with me.

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As managers we always want more information. We never have enough, period. The way it is these days is the Federal budget is getting tighter, the State budget is getting way tighter, we used to have a lot more projects, we've been whittling them down, we're getting down to just the core projects that we're really relying on as far as managers and agency people having to make decisions for you. We're trying to -- you know, projects that we have are our highest priorities for those decisions. Now there's balance to other things that the Council may be interested in, such as coho and new information that you may feel is important. So like I say, I handed out this map of some of our projects. Mr. Honea mentioned sonar, well, sonar is not one of these proposals and so that's not on the list but it is a project, it's not in jeopardy of losing funding today but it is something that we're always going to have to be seeking funding for.

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44 45 One of those frustrations as a manager is that we're -- base level funding -- or normal funding through agencies isn't as strong as it used to be and so we're going to these soft funding sources like OSM, and other places and so we're having to compete with the rest of the world and that's just how it is.

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But as a manager I don't want to be

advocating for my own projects but on the other hand we are submitting projects that make the most -- help us the most in making decisions. I better leave it at that.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay, thank you.

Thanks, Pat.

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MS. KENNER: Hello, Jack, this is

Pippa.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Pippa, go ahead.

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MS. KENNER: Mr. Chairman, hi. I agree with everything that's been said and really appreciate people talking about how the FRMP works, the Monitoring Program. I also want to point out it might be a good time to say that, for instance, for the Yukon region, on Page 55 of your Council book begins the justification for the score. So here we see the Technical Review Committee justification, and what they do is talk about how strong or weak each of the projects was compared to the five criteria. criteria are strategic priorities, technical and scientific merit, investigator ability, partnership and capacity building and cost benefit. So in those justifications, maybe for people who got their books a little bit early, they would have seen this is where the Technical Review Committee tells us why things were scored at different levels.

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34 35 And then after that group of pages there's another group of pages which are abstracts of each of the projects so people can see what these projects -- what they're meaning to do and what methods they're going to use and that sort of thing.

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The other thing I'm not sure -- I didn't hear it said yet, but that one of the ranking factors is strategic priorities. Those are what we call the priority information needs and those priority information needs were developed with the Councils over the last couple of years. And that list of priority information needs that were given to us from the Councils are also in your book.

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Thank you.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay, thanks, Pippa.

Darrel, go ahead.

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 MR. VENT: The reason I brought that up is, you know, we're getting into the commercial stage of chum salmon and I want to make sure that, you know, we have the accurate data in order to, you know, manage this chum salmon, and a commercial harvest. We seen this happen before on the chinook, you know, we started losing something and we didn't have the data on it and now we have the opportunity to track this. I think that's be vital in order for us to manage this system here. So what you got there is already there and I think that's a priority for the State to really consider that, or the Feds.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay. Go ahead,

Fred.

MR. ALEXIE: Yeah, my name's Fred Alexie. You all know that I've been talking -- I'd like to reiterate what Don was saying about the sonar. Okay, the sonar on the Kuskokwim, it was from that \$388,809 and I think that money was well spent there. We moved it up to No. 4 position, our ranking, we did that. But I'd like -- by the same token, too, I'd like to see a sonar somewhere on the Yukon around Tanana or even Bishop Mountain.

MS. KENNER: Thank you. This is.....

MR. ALEXIE: It would give the -everybody, the subsistence users, the managers the tool
to say, hey, there's this many fish coming, there's
this many fish heading up the Yukon rather than looking
at that Andreafsky -- or the Pilot Station project and
say, wow, there's this many fish going, well, where is
all that fish going, it's going to all the tributaries
along the Yukon, and there's many tributaries.

 Okay, further along with that sonar thing. I see some of the -- like the Anvik River sonar, for instance, okay, what is that there for. It's at the end of the run and it's way down river. Okay. Further going up the river, okay, there's the Eagle one, and there's the Chandalar River sonar, that's the end of a spawning stream, I think. And I think in one or two years, I think that sonar in those places should have gotten enough data for the Department to say, hey, maybe we'll take it off and

quit spending money there and move one on the Yukon where it really matters.

I mean I'm talking because I'm from the Yukon. Born and raised on the Yukon. Lived there all my life and I still use that fish, whatever fish comes in the river. And, you know, I'm not going to quit, but I'd like our RAC committee to say, hey, let's come up with a thing, or I think she said that, that we could put -- prioritize for a sonar.

MS. KENNER: Jack, may I respond.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Oh, go ahead.

 $\,$ MS. KENNER: This is Pippa Kenner, I'm on the teleconference at OSM in Anchorage.

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 Hi, yeah, the priority information needs on the Yukon River that were developed by the Council begins on Page 52 and the second priority information need on the list was salmon run timing and run strength from Yukon River District 5, and I believe this includes discussions of a sonar or a way of measuring the run in and around Tanana and we didn't receive a proposal that addressed that priority information need. So in two years when it comes up again, we can, you know, be talking to the Department of Fish and Game and the Refuges and Parks and seeing if there is somebody who thinks that that sonar is something important enough to put in a proposal.

Thank you.

 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: What Pippa is saying is this list here is what various Regional Councils have shown as priority needs. Whether they get applicants with well designed scientific projects, that's a different story. What we're dealing with right now is prioritizing what has been submitted and we need to get through this pretty quick because we got quite a bit more agenda so I don't want to go on and on about Yukon River FRMP projects but we do want to prioritize the various projects. What is important to this Council, that'll weigh heavily with the Federal Subsistence Board also, along with Eastern Interior and YK-Delta's comments.

Tim.

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MR. GERVAIS: Thank you, Mr. Chair.
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     Yeah, looking through our list in the priority
     information needs....
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                     (Teleconference interruption -
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     participant phones not muted)
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                                   .....I feel like.....
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                     MR. GERVAIS:
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: We're getting back
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     -- people on the conference call, push star-six because
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     you're talking over the top of us.
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                     (Teleconference interruption -
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     participant phones not muted)
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Somebody's on the
     phone and you got to push star-six, we're hearing you
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     loud and clear in the room.
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                     Go ahead, Tim.
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                     MR. GERVAIS: Yeah, I think the 18-203,
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     the mixed stock analysis of Yukon chum and the 18-205,
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     the coho telemetry is more significant information than
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     the one that was ranked No. 3, the 18-252 with the
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     subsistence salmon networks in the Yukon River
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     communities. I reviewed the nature of that subsistence
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     salmon network and it just deals with how salmon is
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     shared in three communities. And I feel like the
     telemetry and the mixed stock analysis is more
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     important information than how that salmon is shared in
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     those communities.
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: I would agree with
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     you on that, that those two projects have more bearing
     on what the managers are wrestling with with assuring
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     escapement needs and providing for subsistence uses.
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     So those projects have a higher priority as far as I'm
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     concerned and the Federal Subsistence Board should look
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     at those. So I would rank those above No. 3, 18-252.
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                     You got a comment, Fred.
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                     MR. ALEXIE: Yeah, I just got a
     question. On that Yukon River coho salmon radio
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     telemetry, what's that?
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                                        They're going to put
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF:
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49 50 (Council nods affirmatively)

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Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
                     MR. BUE:
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     Again, this is touchy for me but the EastFork
     Andreafsky River, that's below the mixed stock analysis
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     for summer chum, Andreafsky River is actually below
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     Pilot Station sonar and so it's an assessment project
     down stream, the sonar does not even count, yet, there
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     is the commercial fishery around there and so it is a
     difficult thing for us to assess the strength there
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     without it.
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                     Thank you.
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Yeah, I feel that
     that's a high priority and I would -- my personal
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     feeling is that I would move 251 down the list and move
     201, the Andreafsky weir up the list. I feel that those
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     -- as far as -- we're going through a hardship on the
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     Yukon and we need to know where these stocks are going
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     to and their apportionments and various things. And so
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     futuristically maybe some of these other projects could
     move back up behind that. Next year's supposed to be
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     better funding.
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                     MR. HONEA: I would agree on that, Mr.
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     Chair.
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF:
                                         Okay.
                                                Don.
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                     MR. HONEA: Probably, you know, maybe
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     the -- another Council would disagree with this but I
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     see good reasoning there.
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay. So is that
     clear to OSM, the wishes of the Council is to move 201,
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     205, 203 up the list, dropping 252 and 251 down behind
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     those projects.
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                                Excuse me, is that 250 or
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                     MR. VENT:
     251?
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF:
                                        251 and 252.
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                     MR. VENT:
                                Okay.
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: And move those down
     behind these projects that we're prioritizing.
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                     MR. ALEXIE: I'll go with that.
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WESTERN INTERIOR REGIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL 10/11/2017 Page 254 MR. THOMAS: 201, 205 and 203. 1 2 3 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: 201, 205, and 203, 4 move those up on the list, those are important. 5 personal opinion is of those tied projects the coho telemetry is probably one of my -- and Andreafsky is 6 probably one of my more pressing concerns about 7 informational need. 8 9 MR. THOMAS: 10 Can I comment. 11 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Go ahead. 12 13 14 MR. THOMAS: If we put this list 15 together.... 16 17 REPORTER: Turn your mic on. 18 19 MR. THOMAS: Okay. If this is put 2.0 together by the people up at the desk here, whatever you want to do, now when it comes down to the end of 21 this, we make a recommendation to move it up and their 22 recommendation is not to move it up, who wins? 23 24 25 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: It's a decision of the Federal Subsistence Board in the long-run. 26 27 2.8 MR. THOMAS: So they have the final say 29 on it? 30 31 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: The buck stops with 32 them. 33 34 MR. THOMAS: They have the final say on it? 35 36 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: The Federal 37 Subsistence Board is going to make a ruling. YK Delta 38 RAC, Eastern Interior Regional Advisory Council and 39 Western Interior Council are going to make inputs on 40 these priorities, the Federal Subsistence Board is 41 going to weigh in all of the comments of the Councils 42 and they'll make a decision on where those projects 43 44 lie. 45 46 MR. THOMAS: So we're just 47 recommending.

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49 50 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: That's what we do,

we're advisory, we don't make real decisions.

MR. THOMAS: They have the final say?

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Yes, always do.

MR. REAM: Through the Chair, this is Josh. Yes, all of the comments that come from the Councils will be considered alongside of the Technical Review Committee's rankings in front of the Federal Subsistence Board and the ultimate decision then lies with the Assistant Regional Director, Gene Peltola.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: At the direction of the Federal Subsistence Board.

MR. REAM: Correct.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: And they say jump and he says, how hi sir, because his boss is on the Federal Subsistence Board.

Is it clear on our priorities and, Fred, you have one final comment.

MR. BUE: Yeah. I was just waiting for you to finish, I apologize. But I do want to -- I see this as kind of a shortcoming of myself and our program, is that we need to somehow find time to help this Council, help all the Councils understand the projects, what we're doing, why we do it and then get your feedback on what's important to you. And so I'm suggesting maybe -- I don't know where I'll be in February or March, but I think if we could find room on the agenda that we may be able to put that into an informational type agenda item.

 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: I think that's a good time to do that because we're going to be moving into fishery proposal formation and so a thorough understanding of how the managers are -- what the information you need, how it's used and discuss with this Council what those projects are, that would be great. Thanks, Fred.

And, so, Zach.

Page 256 MR. STEVENSON: At the wish of the 1 2 Chair I'd be happy to work with Fred and his team to get that before the Council for the spring meeting. 3 4 5 Thank you, Mr. Chair. 6 7 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: That'd be great. 8 I think we've covered the Yukon River. And then 9 there's the statewide ones, and what page are they on. 10 11 MR. REAM: Yes, Mr. Chair. 12 13 14 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: I don't actually 15 have that. 16 17 MR. REAM: Page 80 of the Council book, there's only two projects. 18 19 2.0 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: I don't have that in my book, Page 80? 21 22 MR. ALEXIE: Where did the rest of the 23 paper went? 24 25 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Page 80 of your 26 book, I don't have 80. 27 2.8 MR. COLLINS: I don't have it either. 29 30 31 MR. VENT: I don't. 32 33 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: I don't think 34 anybody got 80. 35 36 MR. ALEXIE: We don't have it. 37 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: So somehow it got 38 39 dropped out of our packet. 40 41 MR. THOMAS: 77 through 87. 42 43 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Yeah, but it's the statewide.... 44 45 I think they're switched, I MS. MAAS: 46 47 think they're just not in order. 48 (Teleconference interruption -49

Page 257 participant phones not muted) 1 2 MS. MAAS: Yeah, it goes from 24 to 77. 3 4 So go to 24 and then you'll find Page 80, they just got 5 out of order. 6 7 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Look behind Page 24. 8 9 MS. KENNER: Mr. Chair, while we're looking for that, this is Pippa Kenner with OSM. 10 11 12 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Go ahead, Pippa. 13 14 MS. KENNER: May I give some 15 information. 16 17 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Go ahead, Pippa. 18 19 MS. KENNER: Thank you, Mr. Chair. 2.0 This is Pippa Kenner at OSM. There are two projects in the multi-regional category. One involves the harvest 21 of Dolly Varden on the Togiak River and that is a 22 crossover proposal from the Bristol Bay region over to 23 the Kuskokwim region and the Western Interior. So that 24 is one of the reasons why we're presenting that to you. 25 26 The other project is a study of wild 27 food sharing in the Kuskokwim, Southcentral and 2.8 Southeast areas of Alaska, and that isn't directly 29 related to the Yukon or the Western Interior region. 30 31 32 I just wanted to let you know. 33 34 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay. 35 36 MS. KENNER: So the first project, the Togiak River harvest assessment, part of that project 37 does involve the Kuskokwim region. 38 39 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay. 40 There's not a long list there. I don't see prioritizing one over the 41 other. So what does the Council wish to do with this? 42 43 MR. GERVAIS: What, ranking those two 44 45 you mean? 46 47 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Well, yeah, I don't 48 know if we really want to do that. Ranking Togiak River harvest assessment of Dolly Varden and Kuskokwim, 49

WESTERN INTERIOR REGIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL 10/11/2017 Page 258 Southcentral, Southeast wild food sharing events. 1 2 feel for our region that number 2 would be a priority over No. 1. 18-750 would be a priority over 18-751. 3 4 5 MR. THOMAS: What page are you on Jack? 6 7 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: I'm looking at -- we 8 happen to have one copy and we don't have it so I'm 9 just -- I feel that Kuskokwim, Southcentral and Southeast wild food sharing would have a priority over 10 Dolly Varden on Togiak because that's out of our 11 region. 12 13 14 MR. ALEXIE: Yep. 15 MR. VENT: Yes. 16 17 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: And that's all we 18 19 have to say, is that agreeable to the Council. 20 That's agreeable. I agree. 21 MR. ALEXIE: 22 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: So we'll move on. 23 24 25 MR. ALEXIE: Yes. 26 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: And we've completed 27 the Fisheries Resource Monitoring Program. 2.8 29 30 MR. REAM: Yes, sir, and thank you. 31 32 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: And I appreciate you 33 bearing with us. 34 35 MR. STEVENSON: We're on 11D, revised 36 delegation of authority letter, 11D. 37 38 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okav. 11B. 39 MR. STEVENSON: D as in Delta. 40 41 42

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay, D.

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MR. STEVENSON: Revised delegation of authority letter.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: And that's on Page 101.

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MR. STEVENSON: No, sir, it's the revised delegation of authority letter in-season manager. Frank Harris.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay. Is he on line

MR. STEVENSON: He's coming from the room. That brings us to Item 11D as in Delta, the revised delegation of authority letter for the Kuskokwim in-season manager. Frank Harris. We're on agenda Item 11D as in Delta, 11D. D as in Delta.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Welcome Frank go

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right ahead.

or....

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MR. HARRIS: Thank you, good afternoon. For those who don't know me, I've been here a few times, definitely probably saw some of you in Galena when I was out there working. My name is Frank Harris. I'm a fisheries biologist with the Office of Subsistence Management. I'm relatively new to the office but I've been there about a year now, but I've done a fair amount of fisheries work on the Kuskokwim and Yukon drainage. So I just figured I'd provide a little information, background about myself.

Today I'm here to talk with you about the proposed changes to the fisheries delegation of authority letter issued to the Federal in-season manager for the Federal public waters on the Kuskokwim River drainage. These changes are associated with the January 2017 Federal Subsistence Board discussion of Fisheries Proposal 17-05, which was submitted by Lamont Albertson of Aniak.

First, I will describe what the letter does. The delegation of authority letter allows the Board to delegate to the YK Delta Refuge manager the authority to set harvest and possession limits, define harvest areas, specify methods or means of harvest, specify permit requirements and open or close specific fish or wildlife harvest seasons within frameworks established by the Board.

In Fisheries Proposal 17-05 it requested that the Kuskokwim area Federal subsistence management plans -- for the Kuskokwim area, Federal subsistence management plans strategies, fishing

schedules, openings, closings and fishing methods to be issued independently by the Federal Subsistence Program in consultation with appropriate agencies and entities. The overall intent of this proposal was for the Federal Subsistence Management Program, including the YK Delta Refuge manager to work with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, the Kuskokwim River Salmon Management Working Group and the Kuskokwim River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission to determine the management strategy for the Kuskokwim area fisheries. The Federal Subsistence Board determined that some of the requests in FP17-05 could be accomplished by modifications to the delegation of authority letter. Also, the delegation of authority letter has not been updated since 2002 and was due for review.

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The draft language was primarily derived from the OSM conclusion and justification provided by the analysis of FP17-05. These sections are highlighted in the draft delegation of authority letter addressed to the Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge manager, which could be found on Page 101 of your meeting book. Language has been added to the opening section and Sections 5H, 6 and 7.

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At this time we are only asking for input only on these highlighted changes as they are under the purview of the Federal Subsistence Board. Changes to any other areas would require regulatory changes.

 I will now review each section of the updated language in the letter and will be seeking your comments and recommendations on these revisions. The Federal Subsistence Board will consider the recommendations of the Council and approving the final delegation of authority letter.

So the opening section, they included the Kuskokwim River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission and the Kuskokwim River Salmon Management Working Group with other entities that the in-season manager should be coordinating with.

Skip down to Section 5H. Guidelines for review of the proposed special actions. Very similar to what was added in the opening section, include the Kuskokwim River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission and the Kuskokwim River Salmon Management

Working Group with the other entities whose perspective should be considered prior to the in-season manager issuing an emergency special action.

Skip down to Section 6, the next changes. Establish the need for a meeting with important entities of the region on years where conditions warrant Federal management of subsistence fisheries on the Kuskokwim River. Also add the Kuskokwim River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission and the Kuskokwim River Salmon Management Working Group to the list of entities that should be notified when considering and prior to implementing an emergency special action.

And then the final change was made in Section 7. Reporting. It would require the in-season manager to provide a summary of the collaborative actions throughout the season to the Federal Subsistence Board.

Following your review and comments today, a draft revised letter of delegation -- delegated letter of authority will be submitted to the Federal Subsistence Board in January for further actions.

I will now record any comments that the Council may have on these highlighted sections.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: So the comments, there's Section 7 and Section 6 refer to the YK Delta and WIRAC Councils to be consulted, are those going to be inserted into the final language? I'm seeing a highlighted page in our book here.

MR. HARRIS: Uh-huh.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Do you see it on the side, there's these comments, somebody's inserted comments.

MR. HARRIS: Yep.

MR. THOMAS: What page are you on?

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: I'm on Page 103 and 104 of our meeting book, which is after those FRMP projects and it's referring to the YK Delta and WIRAC,

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and those languages are going to be inserted into the
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     final document?
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                     MR. HARRIS:
                                  This is right here, on 103
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     and Section 6, it's just stating that we're requesting
     the input -- right now, from the YK Delta and WIRAC on
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     the proposed changes.
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Oh, that's just
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     strictly input?
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                     MR. HARRIS:
                                  Yeah.
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: That isn't in the
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     final language?
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                     MR. HARRIS:
                                  No.
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: No discussion with
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     the Councils on these management issues?
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                     MR. HARRIS: Not to my knowledge.
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                     MR. GERVAIS:
                                  Mr. Chair.
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Go ahead -- or well
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     actually Fred wanted to comment first. Fred.
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                     MR. ALEXIE: Yeah, thank you. My name
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     is Fred Alexie. I' looking at this letter here, you're
     talking about this comes from the Kuskokwim area, how
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     far along is the Yukon River itself, do we have
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     something like this written up?
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                     MR. HARRIS: Yes, there's a Yukon River
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     delegation letter of authority and that's to Fred Bue,
     he's the in-season manager.
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                     MR. ALEXIE: Is that copy available?
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                     MR. HARRIS: I do not have a copy with
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     me of that one. It's very similar to this.
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                     MR. ALEXIE: I feel, myself, I feel,
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     you know, I do not want to get into a fight, saying,
     hey, Kuskokwim down river, Yukon, unh-unh, we got over
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     that period, I don't want to get into that fight again
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     ever.
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1 MR. HARRIS: Uh-huh.

MR. ALEXIE: But it seems like this is where we're heading with this letter.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Well, it's a delegated authority for in-season management. My concern is that the Councils have a seat in the consultation process.

Tim.

MR. GERVAIS: My question earlier, I was -- I couldn't keep up with you because I couldn't find the right section, I don't really.....

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Have you found it?

MR. GERVAIS: Yeah, Lisa helped me out. But I do have to make a comment that the way these books are put together has really hindered our ability to follow what's going on in the meeting. I don't know why they're like this.

tabbed.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: They needed to be

MR. GERVAIS: The enumeration is screwed up, I don't know what the issue was but it makes it real difficult to do our job.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay. And do you have comments on, I'm pointing out Section 6, Page 103, side comment, request input from the YK Delta and WIRAC on the delegated authority. Refresh my memory, WIRAC and YK Delta would have representation on input into the pre-season management and how is that going to occur now with this delegated authority?

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MR. HARRIS: I'm not familiar with what you're speaking of but that shouldn't change. This delegated authority letter shouldn't change any of the current responsibilities of the WIRAC or YK Delta RAC.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Well, it says it's in consultation with OSM, is OSM going to consult with the Councils on in-season, pre-season management? I want representation from the YK Delta and the WIRAC in the pre-season -- this is referring to -- each year you

will convene a meeting representative of the YK Delta and the Kuskokwim River Inter-Tribal Commission and other Federally-sanctioned entities to determine the -and consultation with OSM and the ADF&G if conditions warrant Federal management subsistence fisheries on the Kuskokwim River, are we consulting with the Inter-Tribal Fish Commission, are we consulting with OSM, how do the Regional Councils mesh with this letter of delegated authority?

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I want to assure that the Councils have some input into the process at some point, whether telephonically or somehow; is OSM going to consult the Councils at our spring meetings? If, you, the delegated authority is going to consult, we're the Regional Councils, we're advisory, we need to be consulted at some point. That's what my question is.

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MR. HARRIS: So YK Delta Refuge manager would be the -- he's the one who receives the letter of delegation so he would be the in-season manager.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Right. And he is going to consult with the Regional Councils at some point?

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MR. HARRIS: That answer, I can't answer that question at this time, I don't know the answer.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Right. So I want OSM or someone to tell us, soon, on the phone, or somehow, how the Councils mesh with this process.

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MR. GERVAIS: Jack.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Go ahead.

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MR. GERVAIS: I thought that this Council had put one or two members or voted one or two members to be our delegates or representatives into the Kuskokwim River Salmon Management Working Group.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Right. I want that

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MR. ALEXIE: Yes.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: I want that clear in

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clear.

this delegated authority.

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MR. HARRIS: Could you repeat that?

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: We appointed two members to represent -- from each Council, to represent on the Inter-Tribal Fish Commission or someway, but I haven't seen a final document on that, and I want the letter of delegated authority to recognize the Regional Council input to OSM or to the Inter-Tribal Fish Commission, I want Regional Councils actually specifically in the language of the delegated authority that we're going to be consulted, part of the consulting process.

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(Teleconference interruption participant phones not muted - background music)

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: I'm not sure what the hell that is.

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> Somebody's on hold. MR. HARRIS:

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Is somebody -- can you turn the phone down, we're not going to be able to hear anything with that. I think they dropped the call or something. Can you dial the operator somehow.

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REPORTER: Yes.

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MR. JOHNSON: Yeah, that would probably be the best way to go, Mr. Chair, is to just disconnect the call and then reconnect it and that'll get rid of that problem phone line.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: If you can hear me on the call, we're going to have to disconnect you and you're going to have to recall back in because we're getting the background music and stuff on the phone overriding the meeting.

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(Pause)

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: So anyways getting back to this delegated authority letter. Carl, I want assurance that these Councils are going to be represented in this delegated authority consultation process.

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MR. JOHNSON: Well, as Tim noted, the way it has been up to this point is through the Council's representation in the Kuskokwim Salmon Working Group. I think the vision is the Kuskokwim Partnership Project, that committee will be the venue through which the Councils participate in the future, once it's established.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Uh-huh.

MR. JOHNSON: But I think that the current process that we've been using through the Kuskokwim River Salmon Working Group will be that avenue until that committee goes into effect.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: In the interim, okay. That's what my -- that quells my fear, not fear, but I have concern that there's full representation and input into the process.

MR. ALEXIE: Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Fred, go ahead.

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MR. ALEXIE: Yeah. I hate to keep interrupting but boy I don't know where we're at and I don't think this kind of document, like I say, for us, the Yukon River, the whole Yukon, I just hate to commit myself only going by this letter.

MR. ALEXIE: At some point, yes,

MR. ALEXIE: Okay.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: But we're not really talking about the Yukon delegated authority. This is what the Federal Subsistence Board is going to look at, this delegation for the Kuskokwim. So we're talking about if the -- if the Kuskokwim River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission is our avenue of comment then I'm happy with that. I don't see any other problem with it.

 please.

1 Darrel.

 MR. VENT: Yeah, I just wanted some clarification on this Inter-Tribal, is that tribal consultation that's going to go on, is that with the State and the Federal government, or how does this work?

MR. HARRIS: The in-season manager meets with the Kuskokwim River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission and they discuss fisheries issues weekly during in-season management and that's how it's currently working.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Ray.

2.0

MR. COLLINS: Yes, Mr. Chairman. I'm your representative on the Working Group and they've been the main one to provide input before but there's a new -- this new Inter-Tribal one is coming in where the tribes will be involved in management and they have representatives up and down the river. Al Lamont has been the Chair often of the working group, so he's been involved in this all along and he's trying to bring these together.

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I think in terms of the delegation of authority, then that allows — the Federal process is fairly slow sometimes because if they don't have the authority to make decisions in—season there, they have to go back somewhere else to get authority to make a decision and so on and this is to move that decisionmaking closer by giving the authority to the managers down there and they've had closures down there on the Federal waters that they control, they go through the Refuge down there, and then the State has tried to match further up river where they kind of control, the communities that are off those entities, you know.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: So you've been participating with the Federal in-season manager from the....

 MR. COLLINS: Yeah. They take part in the meetings with the working group that the State funds. They're always there at the meeting taking information so we do have input through to them.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Right.

MR. COLLINS: And there's a pre-season meeting that they kind of share with the current working group of what the prediction is on the runs and so on and the Federals take part in some of that there. But they've made their own decisions about some openings and closings down around the mouth down there where they -- they go through the Refuge lands. So I think this letter of authority is meant to -- intend to give them authority then to make decisions based on the information they get from the tribal entities and the others about in-season management.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Right. Well, my main concern was that you were involved in the language of this delegated authority and that's how it would be. But if it switches to this Partnership Project that language should be put into this document. If it switches to this Partnership Project, which is new terminologies -- go ahead, Carol.

MS. DAMBERG: Through the Chair. is Carol Damberg. Just to lend some clarity, you're right, we're moving towards the Partnership Project which we were not able to report to you on at this point. But Ray has actually captured what's going on at this point. This delegation of authority letter has been in place for many years, they just updated it and revised it, to try to make it a little bit more comprehensive and inclusive of all the groups, so that it was a better understanding of how the groups would interact, which Ray spoke to. And so in the interim, until the Partnership Project actually happens, then this delegation of authority letter has been updated to try to make sure that there is an inclusive process with all the different entities that are so important to include.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: If the Partnership Project continues and moves forward and is finalized then the Federal Board will incorporate that into this delegated authority letter?

 MS. DAMBERG: Yes. At that point I suspect there would be some revisions again to the letter to identify that there's a change in the way it works.

Page 269 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Well, we want to 1 2 keep up on this stuff and that's why I'm asking so many 3 questions. 4 5 MS. DAMBERG: All good. 6 7 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Thank you. 8 9 MS. DAMBERG: Thank you. 10 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: I think the letter, 11 in this form, at this point, is adequate and sufficient 12 for what the needs are of this Council. Is that 13 agreeable to this Council. 14 15 (Council nods affirmatively) 16 17 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Do I have 18 affirmatives. 19 2.0 (Council nods affirmatively) 21 22 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: So, yeah, looks 23 24 good. Everything's good. 25 Thank you. 26 MR. HARRIS: 27 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Just had to grill 2.8 you a little bit. 29 30 31 (Laughter) 32 33 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: So we're moving on 34 in the agenda. 35 36 MR. STEVENSON: So identifying issues for the annual report. 37 38 39 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Oh, the annual 40 report process. 41 42 MR. STEVENSON: Yes. 43 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: And so identifying 44 45 issues for the annual report. 46 We identified the Ambler Road as one of 47 our issues and I would like the Federal Subsistence 48 Board to know that we have significant concerns about 49 50

the Ambler Road. The impacts to subsistence resources and the Federal -- associated Federal lands, that borders the Gates of the Arctic National Park, Noatak Preserve, BLM lands, et cetera. This is not just a skinny little road. The impacts from that road will have wide reaching effects, at least within 550 miles of each side of that road, up to hundreds of miles from that road. So it's not -- this road will have a wide ranging effect. So that should be part of our annual report, No. 1.

We're formulating ideas for the annual report, does anybody else have annual report issues that the Council wants to include.

MR. COLLINS: Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Go ahead, Ray.

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MR. COLLINS: On that regards too, there's no mention of any alternates to that road, like you mentioned the railroad on there and so on, and that might have a completely different environmental impact. So I think there should be a requirement by them to mention if there's any other alternatives than this road.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Well, there's other avenues to extract the mineral. They could barge the mineral to tidewater from Ambler. They have a giant Kobuk River right there and stuff. And -- or they could build a railroad. AIDEA's like trying to force this road down everybody's throat.

MR. COLLINS: Yeah.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: And the mining companies don't seem to really want a road, they would prefer a railroad or some cheaper way to get this mineral out of there. And so we have deep concerns. We should include that.

MR. COLLINS: Yes. Yeah.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: There should be a look at alternates that are more environmentally sensitive to the decimation of the resources because the road will be open. It's not closed indefinitely and if it's ever closed, in reality. And so this will

have huge effects on the subsistence resources of the Western Interior region and Northwest Arctic.

So I think that you're right, we need to request that the Federal Subsistence Board ask the various agencies involved in the permitting process to look at -- rethink the alternatives that are actually cheaper and better environmentally effective for this copper extraction, or mineral extraction.

But we're looking for annual report topics, anybody else.

MR. STEVENSON: You have Carl.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Carl.

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 MR. JOHNSON: Mr. Chair. And since the Council has already voted to send a letter to BLM, Park Service, AIDEA regarding the road to Ambler and since that would be on a scoping phase for public comment, that is actually the very sort of thing that should be commented on for scoping comments because what they're looking for in scoping is what things should they be analyzing and considering through the EIS process. So I would suggest that that also be included in -- the consideration of alternatives for transportation be included in your scoping letter comment because that's very appropriate for that particular type of public comment.

Thank you, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Yes, please do include those in our scoping letter. Thanks, Carl.

Other annual report topics.

(No comments)

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: We will review the annual report topics again at our spring meeting but we can get them on the table right now.

Tim.

MR. GERVAIS: Thank you. Mr. Chair. My interest is to keep this -- keep evaluating the harvest and mortality rates that are coming off of this -- the

new gear types put in for the Lower Yukon with the beach seining. I feel it's put way too much harvest power in several hundred permitholders legal rights to fish. I'm not in agreement with the Department's evaluation that they're going to be able to release the kings unharmed and I feel like the issue is important enough that we need to just track it and evaluate how often it's used and what kind of harvest they're getting out of it, what kind of bycatch they're getting out of it and what's -- how much mortality they're getting from the released kings.

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So I would like to add that topic.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay.

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Darrel.

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29 30 MR. VENT: Yeah, I think the thing that concerns me is that we're looking at this caribou population decline and now we're saying it's stabilizing but actually in all reality we're looking at numbers that still say it's in decline. So we should, you know, have some consideration like you did with putting the -- forming the boards for the upper and the lower areas, and I think that's a good idea there. But make sure that we keep a close eye on what's going on. You know, looking at the numbers I think it's still low and it's kind of in a critical -- it's critical to our villages there because we depend on these foods.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: You're exactly right, Darrel. We need -- we should put that into our annual report, apprise the Board that we're concerned about cow harvest and the caribou herd's recovery from falling by over 50 percent in three different large Arctic Caribou Herds. It should be in the annual report that there's a real need to have conferencing between different Regional Advisory Councils that affect our Council. Bristol Bay, Yukon Delta and WIRAC should be in consultation with Mulchatna Caribou management, Northwest Arctic, Seward Penn, North Slope and WIRAC should be involved with management of Teshekpuk, Central Arctic and Western Arctic caribou. And so that should be an annual report topic so that the Board is aware that we're concerned about continuing meeting subsistence needs with caribou.

1 MR. STEVENSON: And you can add more if you want.

 $$\operatorname{CHAIRMAN}$$ REAKOFF: And we can add more at that time also.

So we're going to go into agency reports. The first one is tribal government, 15 minute timeframe unless approved.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$ STEVENSON: TCC with a brief fisheries update to share.

MR. STEVENSON: I also need to get on the slide projector for them too.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay.

(Pause)

MS. FARNHAM: Good afternoon, Mr. Chair, and members of the Council. I am Nicole Farnham, I am one of the fisheries biologist at the Tanana Chiefs Conference.

 I'm going to talk to you today about our field work that we conducted this summer as well as some of our preliminary results and then we also have Brian McKenna, our partners biologist on the line who will also give you guys a brief overview of what he did this summer.

 So the Tanana Chiefs Conference is a Native organization and our mission is to protect the cultural and traditional lifestyle and resources that fuel it. It is our goal to help advocate for the conservation and sustainability of those customary and traditional practices so that it may be passed down from generation to generation. We strive to incorporate traditional knowledge into current research and management systems and to develop partnerships with other agencies and organizations to help achieve these goals.

So some current projects I am working on is the sustained -- well, the long project of the $\,$

Henshaw Creek weir as well as the science and culture camp that Henshaw hosts every year in partnership with Fish and Wildlife.

So this year our project was extremely successful. It could not have been done without the help of Fish and Wildlife, who does our preseason training with MOCC, firearm safety and bear safety, as well as helping us with our weir installation and this year with our weir breakdown. We had Tom Kron come out from Anchorage to help us and it was really good. We also had ADF&G who does our post season analysis on our scales so we're finding out our ages as well as the villages of Allakaket and Bettles and the Kanuti Wildlife Refuge both provide logistical supports for our in-season work.

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So this year our weir was operational during June 25th through July 30th. Our first chum passed through the weir on June 25th and our first chinook passed through on June 26th. We had a total of 677 chinook pass through and then a record breaking 360,680 chum. This is almost 100,000 more chum than last year.

Next slide.

So this slide is showing us our annual escapements of the chinook over the last 20 years, or almost 20 years. There was no data collected in 2006 and 2014, the weir was not even put in, either of those years. Looking at the 2015 bar, we noticed that that was our record year for chinook. This was record for our whole Henshaw Creek history. 2017 was slightly below the yearly average and that's because our yearly average is increased due to the 2015 count.

On to chum annual escapements. Over the last five years there has been a continued high trend in the chum escapements, which we can see in this graph behind me. There was an above average escapement for chum this year and, again, like I stated, this was the highest record we've ever had out at Henshaw. The question we've been pondering is what could be driving Henshaw to have such a productive regime.

So here is our preliminary analysis for our age, sex, length of the fish. This year we sampled 489 chinook and of them 263 were males, and 226 were

females. That was considered to be 72.2 percent of the run that we actually sampled.

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For the chum we sampled 760 fish and that was thought to be .21 percent of the run.

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On to our science camp. So our camp is in conjunction with Fish and Wildlife and this camp helps place an emphasis on teaching the youth the importance of both Western and Traditional knowledge and prompts active participation in the conservation of their natural resources. So we get students from Allakaket, Huslia, this year we even had a student from Bettles and just students all up and down the Koyukuk River. Some of our instructors this year were Sam Henry of Allakaket and Bill Derendoff of Huslia, they were our elders as well as Angelina, an SEC intern and Elisa Morris through Fish and Wildlife. Our fisheries technicians for TCC also were a huge help during our fish day. Some goals of this camp are to connect the youth with the nature, inspire youth to become stewards and active participants in conserving their lands and resources. Also to educate the youth in sciences and traditional knowledge and techniques.

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So we have a variety of activities that we do with the students. Some of these consist of salmon biology and ecology. We also have weir sampling techniques. We had Bill come into the weir this year and actually help us sample fish and count fish during an hour which was pretty cool being one of the elders and having him actually come out on the weir. We also made campfire cookies. We did birch tree name tag creations as well as learning how to age fish. So we looked at scales underneath a microscope.

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And with that I'm going to turn it over to Brian who's on the phone.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Go ahead, Brian.

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44 45 MR. MCKENNA: Yeah, thank you, Nicole. Good afternoon, Mr. Chair, members of the Council. This is Brian McKenna. I'm the Partners Program fisheries biologist at TCC, and I'll be providing just a brief update on some of our other research activities.

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Next slide, please, Nicole.

MS. FARNHAM: You're good.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Go ahead.

MR. MCKENNA: So two of the projects that I'll be covering today didn't occur in the Western region but I just wanted to provide just a brief update for the Council of these activities. They did occur in the neighboring Eastern region. And we are interesting in conducting similar activities in the Western region.

So our main objectives were to collect fish samples from spawning chinook and chum salmon to further develop and refine the genetic baseline for Yukon River. We also wanted to collect age, sex and length data to help describe these populations and also to conduct aerial and ground surveys to define the spacial extent of the spawning activity occurring in these areas and then we'd use that information to update the management catalog.

Next slide please.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: You're good.

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MR. MCKENNA: Genetic baseline development, tissue samples are collected from individual spawning populations of salmon and those samples are analyzed to help establish unique genetic markers for a population or for a region of population. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game's gene conservation lab partners with us on that and to do the analysis they need 200 tissue samples from each individual spawning populations to be able to accurately and confidently incorporate each population into the genetic baseline. So our goal was to collect as many tissue samples as possible up to 200 samples for each population and then we'll send those samples off to the lab for analysis.

 This past summer and fall we were able to collect over 300 tissue samples this past field season. We collected 42 samples from chinook and 101 samples for fall chum. Those were the first fall chum samples for that system and for the chinook I think that brings the running total up to about 112 and then on the Teedraanjik also known as the Salmon Fork, Salmon River, we were able to collect samples from chinooks and that also brings the population up to

about 100 samples total and then 135 samples of fall chum spawning at a place called (Indiscernible) and that's off of the (indiscernible) and Teedraanjik there and those were the first samples from that location as well.

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So both systems still require a little bit more samples to get to that 200 goal, and we anticipate being able to finalize fall chum baseline for those two rivers after next season and it'll probably take us about two more seasons total to finish the baselines for the chinook samples.

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Next slide, please, Nicole.

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MS. FARNHAM: You're good.

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MR. MCKENNA: So on top of the genetic questions we also collected age, sex and length data, also referred to ASL data to describe this population. So on the Coleen River we were able to collect ASL data from 38 spawning chinooks. We had about 39.5 percent female proportion. The average length for the males in that system was 683 millimeters, that's about 27 inches and then for the females the average length was about 34 inches. And then over on the Teedraanjik, we sampled 47 chinooks with 53 percent female proportion and the average length for the males was 28 inches and for the females about 33 inches.

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We also collected sex and length data for all the fall chum that we collected genetics for as well so over 100 fish in each system. And that data's going to be analyzed later this winter.

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Next slide please.

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MS. FARNHAM: You're good.

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MR. MCKENNA: And then the last aspect of the project was to kind of map out the spawning grounds. We want to identify and document where the spawning activity was occurring and determine the spacial extent of those spawning grounds and then that information is used -- we'll submit nominations to update the anadromous waters catalog. So in the Coleen River here, we found that the majority of the chinook salmon were spawning in a concentrated area in about a 14 mile stretch just below where Martin Creek flows in

and that's where that pop out is there. And then chum salmon, on the flip side there, were spawning -- more evenly spaced out from the mouth of the river all the way up to that red line you see there, a little bit above where the kings were spawning. And then that Google Earth snapshot there illustrates the region of overlap these species were spawning. And if you follow that red line on that Google Earth popout there, that indicates the main channel and that's where all the chinook salmon were spawning. And then if you go to the next slide there, that picture there, just from our flight plan (ph) and it does a good job of showing the side channel and the side channels are where all of the chum salmon were spawning so even in that area of spacial overlap they weren't spawning on top of each other, they were utilizing different habitats.

MR. GERVAIS: Question.

MR. MCKENNA: And pretty much every side channel had fall chums, good numbers of fall chum spawning in it all the way up from the mouth up as long as it wasn't blocked off by a beaver dam.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Say, Brian.

MR. MCKENNA: Yep.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Tim's got a question. Go ahead, Tim.

MR. MCKENNA: Okay.

MR. GERVAIS: So, Brian, on the king salmon spawning habitat, like ideal condition, we can't see the slides too well, but it's like a braided river where the small gravel and like a medium flow through it, just curious, what's their preferred spawning habitat.

MR. MCKENNA: Yes, thank you. Thank you. Through the Chair. That is accurate. It is a braided system. There is good gravel in there. And I'm not sure why we didn't see any spawning activity below there. The habitat looks the same. We stopped at numerous locations and it was pretty similar habitat. It could be that we just missed them. And I've talked to people that have been -- lived in and worked in this area previously and they have seen

spawning activities below where we found them this year so I'm not sure what might be driving that. was good gravel and good flow. Most of the spawning beds (ph) were at the tail end of pools just before hitting a ripple so that kind of helps provide good flow as well.

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> MR. GERVAIS: And then the chums like a little bit slower stream flow is why they're in the side channel?

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MR. MCKENNA: Yeah, that's correct. Yep. We actually did not observe any chum salmon spawning in the main channel but they were utilizing all the side channels.

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MR. GERVAIS: Thank you very much.

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MR. MCKENNA: You're welcome.

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And then, Nicole, if you could flip to the next slide for the map of the Teedraanjik River. So the map on the right side of this slide shows where the majority of the chinook salmon were spawning in this system. Most of the spawning for the chinooks starts where the (Indiscernible) and then there's continuous spawning all the way into Canada and even further up river once you get into Canada. majority of the spawning was occurring in the US portion of the river and we did get a permit from DFO and the Border Services Agency so we were able to survey the Canadian portion as well. And we did notice some chinook salmon and reds and spawning activities within the first 10 miles or so, river miles once you get into Canada.

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And then the picture on the left side of your screen there refers to a place called Nee'inlii, which is where we collected those tissue and ASL samples from fall chum. We were pointed to this location through traditional knowledge and we were able to get out there this season and locate and document this important place and there were thousands of fall chum just stocked in here and we have just a really short one and a half minute video that we can play for you on the next slide to just kind of show you what it looks like and then that wraps up my portion of the presentation.

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1 Thank you.

MR. COLLINS: Question.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Ray, go ahead.

MR. COLLINS: Brian, this is Ray Collins, I have a question. Does that large number of chums disturb the chinook spawning or do they overlap, do they end up spoiling some of the salmon escapement spawning?

MR. MCKENNA: Thank you. Through the Chair. At this location, Nee'inlii, which is in the Teedraanjik Creek, it's actually a small tributary creek through the Teedraanjik and we did not observe chinook salmon. In that system, in the Teedraanjik Creek, during our summertime aerial surveys but we —the large number of fall chum that we observed in the fall were occurring in that system so I don't think that there's overlap there, just because we have — in the few years we've been out there we have not seen chinook salmon migrating up the Teedraanjik.

MR. COLLINS: Thank you.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: I collected genetic samples in the Upper Koyukuk, chinook never spawn where the chum are spawning. The chinook are spawning just like you described, in the break water right before it drops into the next pool, they spawn right on the top of the riffle. They spawn in typically large rock about as big as that cup right there or even larger sometimes. Chums are spawning in more gravely, they're usually in a side channel, it's got a side flow, it's got upwelling water. It's really -- typically not real deep where those chums are spawning. Fall chum spawn in the deep channel of the drainages, they spawn in the main stem of the SouthFork Drainage, they spawn in fairly deep water. And so that's -- as far as the Koyukuk goes.

 I never found fall chum where there's summer chum, they spawn in discreet places in the Koyukuk Drainage. But chinook and chum, I've never seen where they've spawn in proximity to one another. Where the chinook are spawning it's really fast water, runs at about five or six miles an hour, if you were going to wade across the river it's going to almost

Page 282 knock you down where they're actually spawning, is 1 2 where most of them are spawning. 3 4 So I appreciate this presentation. 5 got one little clip there you're going to show us, go 6 right ahead. 7 8 (Plays video) 9 10 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: And this is a drone, cool. 11 12 13 (Plays video) 14 15 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Well, that was really cool. Any questions for TCC's fishery projects. 16 Go ahead, Pollock. 17 18 MR. SIMON: Pollock Simon, Sr., I live 19 2.0 in Allakaket. I've been through that science camp in the summertime before and I like that it brings money 21 through the communities, that science camp, kids from 22 different areas come and enjoy theirself there for five 23 days and they learn firsthand about fish, some elders 24 show them how to cut fish and it's good and I hope in 25 the future the project keeps going so that these kids 26 can learn. We tell them stories, fishing, old stories 27 about fishing and so it's a good time for the youth and 2.8 I'd like for it to keep going. It's good to know how 29 30 many fish come up the river so I like that project. 31 32 Thank you, Mr. Chair. 33 34 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Thanks, Pollock. 35 36 Any other questions or comments. 37 (No comments) 38 39 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Thank you, 40 41 Appreciate all the work you're doing appreciate that. as a partner. We're going to go to a five or 10 minute 42 43 bio break, what's known as a bio break, that's the PC term for it, I suppose, and then we'll be back at about 44 45 10 after 3:00. We've got a lot of agency reports and it'll be the Yukon River Drainage Fisheries Association 46 who will be up next. 47 48 (Off record) 49 50

(On record)

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Is Yukon River Drainage Fisheries Association, is YRDFA here. Where did Wayne go. There he is, welcome.

MR. JENKINS: Thank you. Good afternoon, Chairman Reakoff and Western Interior RAC members. Thanks for this opportunity to come before you. My name is Wayne Jenkins, I'm the executive director of the Yukon River Drainage Fisheries Association, better known as YRDFA.

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In respect to your full agenda today I'd like to use the time to discuss BLM and RMP process issues rather than sharing our usual YRDFA reports, there are so many of them. You have a paper of those reports and when you have time you could look those over and, of course, at any time you can contact me or my Staff at the office if you have any input or questions about those.

You also have, I've provided you a paper copy of our newly resurrected newsletter and a new brochure that we were able to put together. YRDFA Board and Staff would like to thank Department of Interior, Office of Subsistence Management support for some of our programs through the FRMP program and we greatly appreciate that support.

And if you have no questions and we will give an expanded report in the next meeting around fisheries, but if you don't have any specific questions for YRDFA and our programs right now I'd like to turn it over to Suzanne Little and we'll go into speaking a little about BLM resource management planning.

MR. ALEXIE: I got a question.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Fred, go ahead.

 MR. ALEXIE: A question, Wayne, you know about that sonar thing I always bring up at every meeting. I need help drafting some kind of thing to put to the OSM, all those guys, you know. Is there something that YRDFA can do to help along that line.

MR. JENKINS: Well, through the Chair, Mr. Alexie. We could talk about this on the side.

Right off the top, I know YRDFA's been involved in science projects and monitoring projects in the past, but I wouldn't want to guess at -- I think with the funding as tight as it is and getting the specifics of what information you're interested in trying to get in the middle of the river, we did have a monitoring project in the past, I don't think it was FRMP, but, you know, Mr. Stan Zuray's Rapids project that gained some information upper, middle and that does seem to be an area that, you know, we get the information down at the mouth and then we get it up at Eagle and then a lot goes on in between that we don't seem to know much about.

MR. ALEXIE: Uh-huh.

 $$\operatorname{MR}.\ JENKINS:\ But\ we\ could\ talk\ about\ it\ further\ and\ see\ what\ we\ could\ do.$

MR. ALEXIE: You know, why I'm asking, it would help you better understand the fish when it comes in down there, the sonar down there and end up in Eagle. You'd have beautiful reports, saying, hey, this fish was at Kaltag and there was this many or Nulato and there was this many, and all the spawning areas, Koyukuk River, we'd have all that information. Right now we don't have it, we're just guessing.

I am interested in that sonar project, I am. And like the river, 338,000 for sonar, wasn't that in the proposal, so, you know, but I'm still interested.

Okay, thank you.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: All right. So any other questions right now.

(No comments)

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: We're going to go into the BLM RMP issue with -- and so go right ahead, Suzanne.

MS. LITTLE: Okay. Thank you, Chairman Reakoff and Council members. I'm Suzanne Little, I'm with the PEW Charitable Trust and Wayne and I work together to provide technical assistance to tribes whose traditional land is being planned by the BLM in

either the Central Yukon Plan or the Bering Sea Western Interior Plan, and if you look at the map on the back wall you can see the dark yellow land, there's a heck of a lot of it and that's BLM land and that's all the land that's being planned, or a lot of it that's being planned in the two -- in the Central Yukon Plan and the Bering Sea Plan. About 26 million acres of land, it's a lot of land and many people depend on the resources that come from the habitat of that land.

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So it's important from a subsistence perspective that good choices -- that the process is good, that BLM has a good process with the BLM resource management planning and that subsistence resources are protected for the large number of communities that live with the land.

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I wanted to thank the Council -- we made a presentation, you'll recall, at your last meeting, and we were trying to encourage sharing of data between the Office of Subsistence Management and BLM because to our knowledge that had not happened, and we've been in communication with BLM and we understand that there is an intention by BLM to request that information after they're done with this particular phase of their work. So we're trusting that BLM is going to follow through with that and obtain the Office of Subsistence Management data there.

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I wanted to bring to your attention, I just got back from Washington DC where I visited the National BLM planning and NEPA leadership and there's a very good chance that the BLM leadership is going to change to the degree that it's going to affect the Central Yukon Plan and the Bearing Sea Plan here in Alaska. It may be that the focus is going to shift in these planning efforts to prioritizing access for mining and access for recreational hunting. So if that is the picture, and we're not certain it is, but we think there is a strong possibility of that, this body's function is even more important in this public land management process. So the -- I guess we would like to be able to come back and keep you apprised of our perspective and the communities perspectives of the planning process as it moves forward, given changes that may be occurring with the National Administration, BLM, particularly.

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Do you want to add more there.

MR. JENKINS: It seems to me it's all shifting under our feet or above our heads, or in DC or whatever, and I don't think it's lost on anybody that we have some real challenges ahead in protecting the way of life in the Interior Alaska. So, you know, we are reaching out to you and to any other agency folks at the tribal level and at the community level to support and help BLM come to the right alternatives, or the right positions on these issues. And so your creativity, your input, your information, your ideas, because this is a new world, this is a very different situation than we had during the Obama Administration, we're not clear yet on what it's going to be, but I don't think anybody thinks it's going to look pretty.

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> So that's one of the reasons we're here and we're hoping to partner and work together with you for the best outcomes that we can get in the face of what we're all dealing with.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Darrel.

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MR. VENT: I spoke on just a little bit of this before, about areas of critical environmental concerns. It has to deal with documenting what the subsistence users, the tribes, whatever, the lands they use and documenting all this stuff that gives us -gives them an area, a detailed area of what we do with this land out there. It's just -- we utilize everything -- whatever we have to do with the lands, we utilize those. But now it's kind of like we're -- we sent them the documentation but it came back that it wasn't approved or something's going on, like he's saying, that we need to start looking at avenues on how to get this material out there.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Thanks, Darrel.

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MR. HONEA: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Wayne, I was just wondering, you know, what kind of timeline we're on. You know, Ruby drafted one up and you guys should have got that so where are we in a timeframe, are we responding in a timely fashion to what BLM wants?

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MR. JENKINS: Through the Chair. Mr. Honea. I think that's a good question for BLM.

timeframes keep changing but, you know, I would just encourage Ruby to keep pressing on. I think you're in a cooperative agency status request period right now, just keeping pressing on and we will be working with you, and with BLM, for trying to move it forward together. I mean that is the long range goal is to have a good healthy working relationship between the communities and BLM. And so, you know, things change politically, but we keep on working as human beings with one another, with the tools that we can identify that work best at the time so we just keep on -- but I would ask BLM what the timeline is looking like right

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: This Council made extensive comments at our spring meeting to the BLM RMP process for Central Yukon and BLM is going to make -- is going to be here this afternoon so we'll be discussing that timeline and so forth further with them.

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 This Council, I, personally, as a Council member, would like to be very proactive with the alternatives and commenting on the alternatives. These alternatives and how those lands are managed or how they're administered are very important to the subsistence users. As you say, there's significant amounts of BLM land in the Western Interior region, whether from one end to the other, so these are important lands and resources that people of this region use, including myself.

Any other comments or questions from YRDFA.

Darrel.

 MR. VENT: Yeah, I'd just like to thank Wayne for all the effort he's put into this and trying to make sure that, you know, we get protection for our areas because it's critical for us to survive. If we don't have those protections in there they could do anything they want to just go right through our areas like this Ambler Road, a lot of the mining projects, anything that they want to do. And it could hurt us in the future.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Right.

MR. JENKINS: Through the Chair. Mr. 1 2 Vent, thank you. And I would also thank each of you, you're volunteers, you're doing all this on your own 3 time, which is an amazing sacrifice that you make for 4 5 your region and your communities. So we appreciate 6 your work. 7 8 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: I appreciate all 9 that YRDFA does for the Yukon River fisheries and for the people of this region. 10 11 Thank you. 12 13 14 So we're on US Fish and Wildlife agency 15 reports. 16 17 MR. SEPPI: Mr. Chair, Bruce Seppi. 18 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Yes, go ahead. 19 20 MR. SEPPI: Any chance that BLM could 21 go next since we're talking about land use plans and I 22 have to catch an airplane. 23 24 25 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay. Is that amicable with US Fish and Wildlife Staff. Yes, go 26 ahead, Bruce. 27 2.8 29 MR. SEPPI: Thank you. 30 31 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Since you got a 32 plane, go ahead. 33 34 MR. SEPPI: Yeah, okay. Mr. Chair. 35 Members of the Board. I'm Bruce Seppi, wildlife 36 biologist and subsistence coordinator for the Anchorage Field Office BLM. 37 38 I do have some handouts, let me hand 39 these out quick, for the Bering Sea Western Interior. 40 It's just a newsletter but it does give a timeline 41 there about how we're working and when we expect to 42 have the draft out for that. Staff, all the Staff has 43 been working on the land use plan, putting alternatives 44 45 together and a draft of that will be out probably early 2019 and so most of the information in there is a 46 tentative schedule of what will be. But there's also, 47 48 most importantly, contacts for our field manager and for our lead planner on the plan. So any time you have 49

comments or want to know where the plan is at or what types of things the plan alternatives will allow, please contact the field manager and those planners to let them know what you think about things because that's the most important. We will have meetings when that draft is out but it's going to be over another a year before that happens so please feel free to get on the website to get information and also call the field managers when you want to know information.

Incidentally we have a new field manager, her name is Bonnie Million and she wrote a little blurb in that handout there. She came on in early mid-winter of this year and she is the main contact for all things, Anchorage Field Office, of course, and the BSWI plan. She's been up here before. She came from Grants Pass Oregon but she's worked for the Park Service up here and knows Alaska well and she really did hit the ground running so she knows the issues.

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 Also our district manager, Mark Spencer, just announced that he's going to retire and so he'll be gone sometime in October and that position will be filled but all Federal positions are -- how should I say it, kind of a strange scenario in filling positions, and we can't just recruit out in the general population, we have to recruit within the agency. So that position will be filled but I'm not sure how long it will take and how much priority it has but it will be recruited probably from within BLM.

Also we're doing an environmental assessment on the Iditarod Trail and use on the Iditarod Trail, the national historic trail, which goes right through this RAC region. We permit portions of the Iditarod Dog Race, the Iron Dog Snowmachine race, all kinds of activities that happen during the races and after them along the Iditarod Trail and that EA is getting to be 10 years old now so we're going to be bringing that back out and reevaluating it. There's a lot of people that want to do commercial activities that need special recreation permits along the Iditarod Trail, sometimes during the race, sometimes after, and so there's a heck of a lot of activity on the trail on Federal lands out there and so that EA addresses some of those impacts. And, of course, those impacts happen mostly in the winter, the trail isn't all that passable in the summer, but it's mostly during the winter, and I will be responsible for doing the .810 subsistence analysis on that. The timeframe of that is they want that EA to be done before this year's winter use of the trail so it's on a short timeframe.

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Also for other land use plans, I know Unit 23 is outside this RAC, but, you know, we discussed caribou all day today and yesterday and especially the Western Arctic Caribou and talked a little bit about the Squirrel River. Anchorage Field Office is responsible for the Squirrel River and that has large portions of BLM lands and that was --Kobuk/Seward Plan has been done since -- maybe some of the other BLM guys would know, since, I think about 2008 and we always intended to do a step plan associated with the Kobuk/Seward Plan for the Squirrel River and we haven't, and then we switched management boundaries and management went from Central Yukon to Anchorage Field Office, and so it delayed the whole thing and for whatever reason, bureaucracy or whatever else, but we're putting that into high gear because it needs to be done and we basically have to start over because it's been nearly 10 years since we went out to the villages and scoped that. But basically we're going to be going out this year, they want to start scoping, have a draft EA out in March and start scoping in February, have a draft EA out this March and then have something out for public comment by April of this coming year, April of 2018. And then sign the ROD, or sign the record of decision by June of 2018. I just found that out. That's a pretty short and aggressive timeframe but that will be an EA, an environmental assessment that's based off of the Kobuk/Seward Plan. All the issues you talk about, conflicts with guides and outfitters and transporters and caribou and subsistence hunters, that's the issues we're going to be talking about and that will be in that EA and how we -- how many quides and outfitters we allow in there and even though it's closed right now to caribou, and how many transporters we allow in there. Right now since we're working on renewing that plan we've frozen the number of guides and outfitters and transporters we have in there so we won't allow more. But that plan will determine how many we allow later.

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So are there any questions on that this far, otherwise I'll just forage ahead here.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay. I don't see

any, go ahead and continue.

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MR. SEPPI: Okay. And then finally the main other thing that I've been very much immersed in and our field office is emersed in is the Donlin Gold Environmental Impact Statement, that is coming to have the final ES out and they're talking about the Corps of Engineers, the lead agency, they're going to have that out in the early part of 2018. I spent much of the summer pouring over that document. It was released to the agencies for agency review. Depending on what chapters you're talking about, you're talking about three to 5,000 pages of information. I'm responsible for doing the .801 analysis again. Like I said, they're going to have that out, the final EIS will be out for public review in what they're saying now January of 2018 and I have to have a final .810 analysis, subsistence impact analysis out by December. That may have to be tweaked a little bit once we get the final because the final, there was a lot of comments from all the agencies to them and I assume that that document will change one way or another.

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I would urge you to try to look at that document and comment on it because there's still six alternatives involved in there but they have other options within alternatives that involves rerouting the pipeline and things like that. But basically they're still talking about a gas pipeline from Cook Inlet to the Kuskokwim River and barging, have industrial barging on the Kuskokwim to supply that mine with diesel fuel and freight. So I would urge you to stay tuned and look on the Corps of Engineer's website for that timeframe and review that.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: We'll try. 5,000 pages is a lot of material.

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46 47 MR. SEPPI: Well, it's by chapter and so look at the wildlife sections, look at their subsistence sections. They've got a health and human impact section, which you need to look at. They've got a contaminant section that talks about mercury and arsenic and I'm really not at liberty to give you my opinion on that but I want you to look at that and I'm sure you're going to have your own opinions on it and it's very much worth commenting back on it. My feeling is, since this is in the late stages of the NEPA process that a lot of comments don't get incorporated

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into EIS' simply because it's such in a late stage but this EIS is far different than -- there's a lot of changes in it from that draft and so bottom line is I would urge this RAC, especially, to look at it because it's right in the middle of your region.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Yeah, well we'll look at it for sure.

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Any questions.

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MR. COLLINS: Yes, a question. testified to Donlin and tried to get them to pull that pipeline away from down in the black spruce and they said they couldn't do that because it was wetlands and I'm wondering is that a declaration that can't be changed because it would be a lot less impact on game and so on. Right next to the mountains is where all the moose move.

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MR. SEPPI: You're talking about an area as it comes past.....

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MR. COLLINS: From Farewell across there to Big River and so on there.

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MR. SEPPI: Yes.

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MR. COLLINS: If they pulled it away from the mountain. Right now it's going to provide a fourwheeler road, once they do that right-of-way, to all those drainages along there which are used by subsistence hunters.

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MR. SEPPI: Yes. And I've discussed that in the .810 analysis, not only does it make a fourwheeler route for everyone but we're talking about improved access for non-qualified subsistence users for outside hunters to come into that area.

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MR. COLLINS: Yeah.

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MR. SEPPI: Let alone the impacts of the pipeline itself, but it's more of an access issue there than it is anything else and that's addressed in many of my comments and in my .810 analysis but the only alternative where they have a difference or a change in the route of the pipe is the one that talks about coming through Dalzell Gorge.

MR. COLLINS: Uh-huh.

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MR. SEPPI: And, you know, that's where the dog race comes through and if anybody has ever gone through Dalzell Gorge, you got to scratch your head to think how could you possibly put a pipe through there but that is one of the alternatives. But it would still then cross the SouthFork of the Kuskokwim and go up into that area.

 $$\operatorname{MR}.$$ COLLINS: Right along the base of the mountain, yeah.

 $$\operatorname{MR}.$ SEPPI: Yes. And that is where they say they need to be, you know, there's no alternative.....

MR. COLLINS: Yeah.

MR. SEPPI:that changes that route. There was an alternative called the Cachatna (ph) alternative that went through a whole different area and they made a decision early on, for whatever technical feasibility or cost or whatever, they just refused to analyze that in the final EIS, so that is not part of it and that would have routed it around that area.

MR. COLLINS: Yeah.

MR. THOMAS: That statement will be out in January?

MR. SEPPI: Yes, out to the public. That's what they're telling us now, and this is a bit fluid but the Corps of Engineers very much wants to get this out the door, and so if not January probably slightly after that.

MR. THOMAS: Okay. My next question is, BLM has an opinion on it or are they just going over it?

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$ SEPPI: We comment on it like all the agencies. We comment on its impacts. I do the subsistence impacts analysis, but we're commenting on

the entire project because all of it is a connected action, although the pipeline only goes across BLM for 97 miles but we're not held just to that 97 miles, we're allowed to comment on all of the impacts because NEPA allows -- they're connected actions so NEPA allows us to do that. And it's the same with ANILCA, and the .810 analysis, I'm not just looking at the right-of-way, I'm looking at the entire project.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Fred.

 MR. ALEXIE: Hi, my name is Fred Alexie from Kaltag. And I've got a concern and I've brought this up many times through many meetings. Is the BLM's way to handle the firefighting season. The let burn attitude. I do not like that, let burn attitude, because of the salmon spawning tributaries and the smoke and dust that go in the air for the elders. I was just wondering, do you guys -- can you comment on that today.

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MR. SEPPI: Well, that's the Alaska Fire Service and so the Anchorage Field Office, unless there's a fire in our field office, we -- you know, we don't dictate whether -- unlimited areas and what's put out or let burn policies on that. That would be a comment to the field manager for sure and possibly to Alaska Fire Service. But the best place to start would be with our field manager.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay. Thanks so

MR. SEPPI: You bet, thank you.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: So Zach, what do you

suggest.

much Bruce.

MR. STEVENSON: (No microphone)

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: We can, Erin, Tim.

MS. JULIANUS: Yeah, thank you, Mr. Chair, Members of the Council. For the record my name is Erin Julianus, wildlife biologist for the BLM, Central Yukon Field Office. And with me I have Tim Lamarr, the field office manager for the BLM Central Yukon Field Office. And I will note that I know Tim was at our last meeting, he is the authorized officer

for both the Central Yukon RMP and also the Ambler Road, so I thought dialoguing directly between Tim and the Council would be good today.

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So I think in the interest of time, you know, we have our standard field office report here which you should have received in your supplemental materials. I don't think there's anything, in particular, that I feel the need to go over right here aside from the big, you know, the Ambler Road and the RMP. So certainly if any of you have questions, either of us can answer those, but other than that I think just turning it over to Tim now.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: One issue that I would like to bring up in the general BLM discussion is this fall they started construction on another section of the Dalton Highway and Diettrich camp. Those road crews showed up with the intention of hunting extensively there. They're hunting without permits for moose, there's a lot of -- and they continued to hunt after the moose season closed on September 25th. The State oversight people that were there who are supposed to be watching the road, I got trail cams off road and they're out there hunting on Nolan Creek and the Hammond River Roads. I think that, you know, the BLM enforcement officer is going to have to help out these State Troopers because we're not sure if -- our Trooper left, and we're not sure if that Trooper post in Coldfoot's actually going to be there. There needs to be some kind of presence in the latter part of the moose season and continuing up to the first of October because those guys continued to hunt past the season. There was one guy tracking a moose two days after the moose season. He claimed he shot it the day before, I don't even think he had a permit. I don't have enforcement abilities to check to see if he's actually got a moose permit. So there's some bad things starting to happen up there.

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That road crew is going to be back next spring, they're going to continue to do this kind of stuff. The last road crew that showed up there, they brought their fourwheelers, they were driving up the Gold Creek trails, they were going all over the place. I think this -- every time one of these road crews shows up these issues occur but now we don't have any State Trooper enforcement to a large degree.

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So I just wanted to bring that issue up. You might want to send the local friendly BLM ranger up that way.

Tim, go ahead.

MR. LAMARR: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Yeah, we're aware of those types of issues occurring. I wasn't aware until now about the particular instance you're talking about. We did have our law enforcement ranger out on extended patrols during hunting season. They worked quite a few extra hours. But obviously we didn't catch that one, we did catch some others.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Apparently they seemed to wait until all the enforcement leaves. think that once the season closes, the enforcement thinks, oh, we can sleep in today, it's like no they think they can hunt for a couple of days after the moose season closes. There was a gut pile off the Nolan Road that no one in Wiseman shot, nobody knows who killed it.

> MR. LAMARR: IJhm.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: And so there was poaching occurring and so there has to be a presence for a period of time immediately after the moose season closes. I just wanted to bring that up for the Council to understand that as the State's budget is constrained we're going to have to have more Federal enforcement for the regulations that we have. Just a side issue.

MR. LAMARR: Yeah.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Just wanted to bring that out on the table.

MR. LAMARR: Another aspect of that is we, on the bright side, we were able to fill another law enforcement ranger position within the Fairbanks district of the BLM. It's a shared position between the Central Yukon Field Office and the Eastern Interior Field Office and so that individual just came on board very recently and so he'll be splitting his time working with our ranger up the Dalton as well as Eastern Interior's ranger down in the Eastern Interior Field Office. So, you know, that was a measure that took some time and effort to get the support to do that

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but we recognize that our enforcement resources are stretched super thin and then we know, you know, we did make that a priority to try and get more resources to it and that was one successful gain that we made.

So hopefully we'll be able to do more. He's already getting connected with law enforcement rangers from other agencies up in the Dalton so we're already establishing those relationships and familiarity and getting them working together with AST and Fish and Wildlife Service. So hopefully we'll do better with this type of enforcement in the future.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Yeah, well I'm happy to hear that. I just wanted to highlight the issue that the last week of the moose season and extending past the moose season became.....

MR. LAMARR: Yeah.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF:an issue this year. This just happened, that's why I brought it to the meeting.

MR. LAMARR: Yeah.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: So I'm glad to hear that Seth's got some help now.

MR. LAMARR: Yeah.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Mainly we want to know what point in the BLM RMP process, you know, we've had quite a bit of discussion about that at meetings and so forth and so we want an update on that issue.

MR. LAMARR: Sure. Maybe before we do that I'll mention one more positive highlight for us, we'll introduce Jason Oles, who is an outdoor recreation planner, who was recently hired. We've had some Staffing shortages in a number of programs, including our recreation program and Jason came on in late January, several months ago, and one of Jason's tasks is to oversee and implement the SRP program. So Jason, recently, conducted a series of inspections on the ground, compliance inspections of our hunting guides, our permitted hunting guides with Ranger McMillan. And so we deployed -- that's the aviation skills and I think you said we accessed -- made contact

with seven of eight active guides. 1 2 3 MR. OLES: Seven of 10 active guides. 4 5 MR. LAMARR: Permitted guides. 6 7 MR. OLES: We have two guides that 8 didn't operate this year. 9 10 REPORTER: Can you come up to the 11 microphone. 12 13 MR. OLES: Sorry. Jason Oles, Central Yukon recreation planner. And Seth and I were able to 14 either jointly or separately talk to all but two of our 15 permitted SRP hunting guides on the field office and 16 17 the other two were not operating this year. 18 19 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay, any questions 2.0 on that. 21 Go ahead, Darrel. 22 23 24 MR. VENT: Just one, I think we 25 requested some kind of list for publications, to report on the RMP or something, during the last meeting. 26 27 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Yeah, he's going to 2.8 29 get into that in a minute. 30 31 MR. VENT: He's going to get into that in a minute. All right, just making sure that we're 32 33 going to get into that and not -- the subsistence users in that area for their qualified subsistence use, that 34 35 was the same thing, too. 36 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Yeah, there was 37 issues with that. So go ahead. 38 39 MR. LAMARR: Okay. So perhaps for the 40 RMP discussion I'd like to invite Chelle (ph) Ethan, 41 our project manager up to the table, if that's okay. 42 43 44 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Yes, please. 45 MR. LAMARR: So, yeah, just to update 46 47 on the RMP -- if you want to go ahead and introduce 48 yourself.

MS. ETHAN: Certainly. For the record, Mr. Chairman and Council, my name is Chelle Ethan and I'm the project manager for the Resource Management Plan that Tim just introduced.

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MR. LAMARR: So just in a few words, where we are in the process, is we're in the alternative development stage still with the plan. think at the last, at the spring meeting, I came and spoke and we were in the mixed of a series of public meetings that we were holding. I think we held a total of 13 public meetings at the time on our preliminary alternatives, our preliminary draft alternatives. so since that time we've been pulling together the input that we received from the public from those meetings as well as a comment period or review period that we had. And also meeting with our cooperating agencies, Fish and Wildlife Service and the State of Alaska, our cooperating agencies, and now the village of Allakaket is now a cooperating agency, a recent cooperating agency and we're glad to have them aboard as well. But prior to their entrance into the process we'd been working with the State and with Fish and Wildlife Service. And then we also held a considerable, hearty briefing with our State Director, our previous State Director, Bud Cribley, who is no longer our State Director, and so based on all of those inputs we've been crafting -- further crafting the alternatives. And so there's a lot of internal work, a lot of consideration of the input that we've gotten and that's really where we are still in the process, is kind of cranking through the nuts and bolts of putting together -- the devil's in the details, as they say, putting together those alternatives.

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One key issue associated with that is the potential to lift or modify PLO-5150 and there's been a lot of discourse on that issue, of course, and we're continuing to pursue reasonable viable options for that. The State of Alaska is very keen on having us lift the PLO because most of the PLO-5150 lands are top filed and so they -- if the public land order is lifted the top filings become State selections. And so they're interested in many of the lands in the corridor and we've been having a lot of back and forth with the State of Alaska to try and get a clear picture of which parts of it that they want, or have the most interest in. So we want to be able to -- we need to be able to address the full range of alternatives in the

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environmental impact statement for the resource management plan, and part of that would be including what they're interested in, in that range.

At this point we're having.....

MR. LAMARR: I'll try this again.

(Teleconference interruption - participant phones not muted)

MR. LAMARR: Can you hear me?

 $$\operatorname{\textsc{REPORTER}}\colon $\operatorname{Yes}, \ \operatorname{it's} \ \operatorname{\textsc{someone}} \ \operatorname{on} \ \operatorname{the} \ \operatorname{phone}, \ \operatorname{go} \ \operatorname{ahead}.$

MR. LAMARR: Okay. At this point we're -- the State of Alaska is going through all of their selections in the state to reprioritize before they are willing to give us a solid answer on what they are most interested in us considering.

That's kind of, in a nutshell, where we are.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: What would be your timeframe, I mean the State's going to come up with something and then alternatives are being formulated and.....

MR. LAMARR: Yeah. We had given them a timeframe of, I think, September, was what we had told them we needed it by, in order for us to stay on our current timeline for the Resource Management Plan and they told us -- we are anticipating somewhere around December or January is when they'll have a product to us. So we're in the process of considering whether to build in a delay in our schedule to accommodate that because, you know, it would kind of make sense to incorporate something meaningful rather than us take a shot at it ourselves based on vague input that we've received from the State thus far.

So we actually briefed our new acting State Director, Karen Mouritsen last week on that issue, and she was interested in possibly taking up the

discussion on our behalf with the State, at her level, to kind of move that discussion along, move us along and progress.

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So at this point our current timeline for the RMP, the big nuggets, are we'd be looking at a little over a year from now for a draft. I think we're on trajectory for winter of 2019 for the draft with probably a final record of decision would probably be pushed to, maybe, what, summer of 2020. Why don't you speak to that Chelle.

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MS. ETHAN: That's correct. right now just for clarification, as Tim mentioned, we are still refining the range of alternatives, largely based on what we found out when we were visiting with the communities and a lot of the complexities as Tim mentioned relative to how we handle big decisions, like whether or not to modify PLO-5150. If we stay on schedule, what we need to do, and this is just a little bit of elementary, land use planning, but I hope it helps convey the process. We have to have our range of alternatives blessed off by the Washington office. we go through a series where we try to refine them internally, make sure that we have a sound range of alternatives, it gets sent off to Washington and they give us, yes, you have a sound range of alternatives that is legally viable. And as Tim mentioned there's a lot of questions that are still on the table relative to everything that we heard when we were visiting with communities. That's what's caused us to go back and rethink considerably. So for many of you that we did visit with, I think it's going to look dramatically different than what you've seen before.

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So once we do have that blessing of the range of alternatives then we jump into the impact analysis, that takes roughly a year, and as Tim mentioned we'd likely be out -- if we stay on schedule, we would likely be out for public comment in 2019 and then be looking at a ROD in summer of 2020. And that, of course, is all predicated on staying on schedule at this time.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay.

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MS. ETHAN: Do you have questions.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Any questions about

that. I do appreciate you filling us in on where those blanks are, what you have to wrestle with. That gives me more understanding why there's delays and so forth.

MR. LAMARR: Yeah. And I would say we're only a couple of months off from our originally slated schedule. I think we were planning a record decision date of spring of 2020 and so we've only been pushed off a couple of months so far but it might get extended if we await more definitive input from the State.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Or Washington.

MR. LAMARR: That too.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: So any questions on the BLM's RMP process, where they're at right now. That was very enlightening, I really appreciate that.

MS. ETHAN: Mr. Chair, can I address the question that was raised in the last meeting. We had an email communication from Zach asking us for an annotated bibliography of what we've gotten so far. So we have not responded to that partly because of where we're at in the process. We're still gathering up as much information as we have, and I think as you heard from Suzanne Little earlier, she's suggested and we will be reaching out to this particular body to say, let's compare notes, but we are probably a month or two away from that stage at this time.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay. Any other

(No comments)

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: I don't see any and

MR. LAMARR: Would you like an update on a discussion of the Ambler Road project at this time?

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Yes, I would like to go -- okay, the BLM has lands where the road starts and so I would like to know what point in the process you are with that Ambler Road.

questions.

-- Tim.

MR. LAMARR: Okay. So, yeah, the BLM's role in the Ambler Road project is that, as Mr. Chair pointed out, the origination point of the proposal is on the Dalton Highway, the current origination point is approximately mile post 161 on the Dalton Highway.

Back in November of 2015, the BLM, as well as the Park Service, the Coast Guard and the Corps of Engineers received an application from AIDEA, the proponent, for a right-of-way and other required authorizations. And so the BLM is required, under FLPMA, to consider issuing a right-of-way grant and so the decisions that the BLM has to make in this process is whether to grant the right-of-way and, if so, under what terms and conditions and where. And so that's actually wording pretty much right out of FLPMA that tells us that's what our job is. And so that's what we're doing.

There was some back and forth with the proponent in June of last year, of 2016, we found the application to be complete. In other words, they provided us enough information for us to move forward. At that time there was discourse between the BLM and other Federal agencies involved and our State Director at the time felt it appropriate for the BLM to take on the lead agency duties for the environmental impact statement for the project. And our partner agencies, the Corps of Engineers, the Coast Guard, they were okay with that, so we are in the lead road for the Ambler Road Environmental Impact Statement.

And so right now we're in -- in February 2017 we issued the notice of intent to conduct an environmental impact statement on the project and that started a 90 day public scoping period. relatively quickly recognized the need to extend the scoping period. In part, a lot of the discussion centered on trying to accommodate the primary subsistence and traditional use seasons of a lot of the communities involved and with interest in the project and so we didn't want to go have a series of public meetings in the middle of spring and summer, you know, for this project that was obviously of high interest to folks. And so the public scoping period was extended through the end of January of 2018, so this coming January, the end of January, will be the end of the scoping period. And so we are on the verge of kicking off and scheduling a series of public meetings that'll

probably be in November for that.

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At this point we have about 10 public meetings planned, but we're open to additional venues.

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Assisting the BLM with the EIS, I'll briefly touch on this, that we have a third-party contractor assisting us with the environmental impact statement and that contract was recently awarded and we actually just had a day long meeting with them last Friday to start get moving on some of this stuff. need to contact the communities and ask if they're willing to have us for public meetings and coordinate when and where and all of that. So we're in the process of gearing that up and some of that will be set up by the third-party contractor, some of it will be The project manager on the BLM side for this project is Lori Thorpe and she actually works out of our State office in Anchorage, but I -- my position as the field manager of the Central Yukon Field Office, I'm the authorized officer for the right-of-way. So I probably should have stated that up front.

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So we did some outreach to tribal governments and Native corporations. We sent out like last spring, last April a series, a set of about -- to about 75 different entities from an interest list trying to invite or solicit government-to-government consultation or solicit interest in potential cooperating agency status on the part of the tribal governments and we're kind of in the process of circling back and making some phone calls to try and kind of renew whether there's interest. We haven't received any affirmative responses to that but we're going to -- we need to work the phones and try and get that, you know, get that possibility back in front of folks for consideration.

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At this point the timeline for the EIS is draft in March of 2019 with a final in December of 2019.

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And that schedule might change because the Administration has written some new policies on that. There's a Secretarial Order, 3355, folks may have heard about it, maybe not, but the Secretarial Order is mandating a one year timeframe from the issuance of a notice of intent for an environmental impact statement to come out with the final EIS. So by

the timeline in that Secretarial Order, we're supposed to have a final EIS next February, which is not going to happen, but we're trying to figure out what that Secretarial Order means for this project because we had already published our notice of intent, we already had a timeline for the project before the order was issued. So right now the timeline I just gave you might change and that would be why, if it changes. So I just want to give you a head's up.

MR. THOMAS: Can I.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Go ahead.

MR. THOMAS: What's the procedure for this or who comes in and says, hey, we want to put a road there, who requested you to do this?

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MR. LAMARR: So, yeah, the AIDEA is the proponent, and so there is a joint Inter-Agency application they are required to fill out and so they filled out the application and actually it's two binders of material and it's, yeah, a lot of technical engineering information, a lot of maps, a lot of.....

 $$\operatorname{MR}.$$ THOMAS: So it's the State of Alaska that requested this?

MR. LAMARR: Yes, in this case it's AIDEA, the State Corporation, they're the proponent, yeah.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Tim.

 MR. GERVAIS: What would be the practical amount of time to complete an EIS correctly?

MR. LAMARR: So we think the timeframe we have is tight, the one that we already have. We do think it's doable and the contractor thinks it's doable, but it's tight. And so like I said we're talking about a year and a half for the draft, yeah, about a year and a half for the draft, from now, and then another nine months later for the final. That's a little bit tight but it might get truncated by the new policy change within the Administration.

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those timelines, those are important.
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                     This Council is going to write a letter
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     about the Ambler Road and you'll receive those as those
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     will be some of our comments on subsistence resource
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     uses and so forth.
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                     MR. LAMARR: And if you have any
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     questions, give me a holler or I think you have my
     contact information.
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF:
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                     MR. LAMARR: And our website has
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     contact information for Lori Thorpe, the project
     manager. And I did bring some copies of the front page
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     of our web page of our E-planning website, I can leave
     a stack of those if people want, it has like where to
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     comment and who to call and that sort of thing.
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Yes, I appreciate
     that.
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                     MR. LAMARR:
                                  Okay.
                                          Thank you, Mr.
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     Chair.
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Appreciate you
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     coming here to talk to us and giving us all this
     information.
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                     Thank you.
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                     MR. LAMARR:
                                  Thank you, Mr. Chair.
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: And so we're going
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     to continue down this agenda. We jumped ahead on BLM,
     we're going to go back to Kanuti, Vince.
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                     MR. MATHEWS:
                                   Good afternoon, and thank
     you for the sun coming out.
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                     (Laughter)
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                     MR. MATHEWS: You should have received
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     through Zach, a summary report on Kanuti. I don't know
     if I want to really cover the high points of that, but
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     I what I'd like to ask you is if there's anything
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     specifically you would like the Refuge to make a
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49 50 presentation on at your next meeting, please let us

know and then obviously it's subject to your timeframes. So that's where that's at.

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So I can go through that or I think you really want to dig into the fisheries summary coming up.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: We do want to do that. And so Mike was here yesterday, told us he's going to be moving on, the thought that came to me was who is going to be acting in his place or is that selected -- not selected yet?

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That's way above my head. MR. MATHEWS: And, again, I don't know how soon, how recent he announced that. I think BLM covered a little bit about there's a lot of uncertainty on hiring and that, so we'll just have to wait and see. There should be some direction by your next meeting but that's what I'm assuming.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay.

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MR. MATHEWS: But Mike did share with me, and I think you know, in particularly, the remaining Staff are well, you know, informed, and well engaged on Refuge issues. Yes, they do need leadership but it's not going to, you know, stop, they're going to keep moving forward.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay. That's what I was just wondering. So I appreciate the lead out on this, you know, we got these in our packets so I've looked through this already, your report.

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Did the Council see this.

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(Council nods affirmatively)

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Yes. So we appreciate that.

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MR. MATHEWS: The last thing on that is it's listed there, the other three Refuges, I do have handouts if you would like them on summaries of Arctic and Yukon Flats. There's different styles. I can give those to Zach but in respect to OSM, any time there's an issue that addresses multiple Refuges there is consultation -- well, that's not the right word --

well, I'll call it consultation, through Carol, who's here and myself, so there is that involvement on it and then -- so it's not like you do not -- that you have to wonder, well, this issue on caribou or whatever, did Arctic engage or did Flats engage on a moose issue, that is done through the proposal process. But if there is a specific thing, you know, we can do that. So I'll leave that with him.

And finally for postcards, if you want a postcard that just came out on Refuges, kind of an interesting concept, but I'll leave those with Zach, too, it says, Find Your Way, and I think you guys are right there in the middle but I'm not sure, you'll have to look closely.

(Laughter)

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MR. MATHEWS: And that's it unless there's any questions, but seriously if these summary reports by Refuges are needing something else, don't hesitate to share or if some kind of editing needs to be done. And, again, if you want a specific topic, you know, at one of your meetings where it's a little bit less jam-packed, please let us know because that's an opportunity to educate both yourself and Refuge Staff of concerns.

So with that, I'll leave that as is.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay. Tim.

 MR. GERVAIS: Vince. Myself and probably many other people on the Council would agree that in the sake of continuity and communication and competence that you should be the new Refuge manager.

(Laughter)

MR. MATHEWS: Well, I'll take that as a compliment but we'll just leave it at that.

(Laughter)

MR. MATHEWS: Whew. But, no, there'll be a process and all that. There's a lot of things going on with all the agencies so I'm sure that there'll be a core concern remaining with one of the purposes of all these Refuges is continuation of

subsistence uses, that will not -- that will continue, as well as the biological component. So thank you, Tim, but we'll let that play out.

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(Laughter)

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay. Thanks so much, Vince. Koyukuk, Nowitna, Innoko. Jeremy.

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MR. HAVENER: Good afternoon. Thank you, Mr. Chair and Council members. For the record my name is Jeremy Havener, I am the Refuge subsistence coordinator for Koyukuk, Nowitna and Innoko National Wildlife Refuges. And, I apologize, I don't have a packet for you today but we do plan on that at the next meeting in March to come up with a full Refuge update.

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So for time sake I'm going to be pretty brief on our update and open things up for questions and concerns.

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So starting off I'll talk a little bit about our Staffing updates. And one of the ones that we hear a lot concerns about I'll address first, and that is in McGrath, the position down there. Right now the position is vacant and it is one of our high priority positions, our highest priority position to hire. It was originally supposed to be an RIT but because of the extra duties that we're going to require this position to do down there, including maintenance, visitor services, outreach, education and RIT duties, we've switched it to a Park Ranger position and right now we're -- like Bruce indicated, we're on a hiring freeze and we want to do a local hire there and as soon as we get permission to hire we will be hiring that position there in McGrath as a local hire.

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So another Staff update is our RIT in Huslia that we hired. We hired her back in January, February and her name is Shandara Swatling and she's going to be part-time there in Huslia and we're really excited to have her on board. She seems to be really good with outreach education things and plans on getting out to a lot of the villages and putting on programs and such.

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And we've also hired a new admin officer from Ruby, her name is Marie Cleaver and we're excited to have her on board as well.

With subsistence, I just recently got back from the Nowitna checkstation and this year we had an interesting year, we had roughly 101 hunters and 43 moose were harvested. We saw just a handful of large bulls, so the 50-inch class, 60-inch class and, you know, we saw a lot of 35, 40-inch bulls this year. During the Federal moose hunt, which goes from September 26th through October 1 we -- and this is all preliminary data, we issued six permits and so far we've had one moose harvested and so when I get back I'm going to be trying to track down those harvest reports.

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The 21E winter moose hunt, which goes from February 15th through March 15th in Game Management Unit 21E, we had a total of five permits issued on the FM2104, which is that Piamiut Slough area and south. We had five permits issued and four moose harvested, which all those moose were bulls. In the 2105, which is the area north of Piamiut Slough we had 19 permits issued and 8 moose harvested. The composition of that was two bulls harvested and six cows. So for a grand total of 24 permits issued and 12 total moose harvested.

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And upcoming information, we've got an AMBCC migratory bird harvest survey we're going to be completing again this year and really rely on the RITs for that and myself, we'll be visiting four villages this year and it's going to be Koyukuk, Huslia, McGrath and Anvik and so we've got a lot of work to do on that yet. We've got to get continuing resolutions put into place and then, of course, complete the surveys before January. So that'll be coming up very soon.

Other than that with our bio program, we're still kind of finalizing reports and we'll have all that information for you here in the March meeting.

So I'm going to conclude with that and open it up for questions.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Questions. Don.

MR. HONEA: Not a question, I guess more

I appreciate you guys being on the Novi there and the late season, you guys are always staffed

 so a comment.

I would like to see the RITs, you know, I'm glad 1 2 that they're being filled, especially in an area of say maybe over in McGrath where they pulled out completely 3 and, you know, there's a loss of job, there's a loss of 4 5 info from that area. I would give a hand to the RITs 6 that you have now, open invitation to visit our communities. Maybe to -- I'd still like to be able to 7 maybe have like a wolf clinic, something like that. 8 9 You know we -- there was this one guy that works for TCC, he comes down and he was trying to come down last 10 year on the Novi so that we can try to do a little 11 predator control, him and I, but that didn't happen. 12 13 But still I'd like to be able to have programs like that open to the public -- I mean open to our 14 communities if possible. 15

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Thank you, though.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Thank you. Any other questions of Koyukuk, Nowitna.

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(No comments)

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Thanks so much. Look forward to those reports in our March meeting.

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MR. HAVENER: Yep, and thank you.

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31 32 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Thank you. And so we're on Yukon River season overview with Fred Bue and Gerald Maschmann. And the Alaska Department of Fish and Game is after that, I was wondering, it's getting late in the day are they still on the phone.

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Holly.

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MS. CARROLL: Yeah, Mr. Chair, this is Holly Carroll, summer season manager and I'm going to defer to Fred and Gerald to give our summary for us and just be available for questions.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay, appreciate

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Go ahead, Gerald.

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MR. MASCHMANN: I'm Gerald Maschmann with the US Fish and Wildlife Service. I'm the assistant Federal in-season manager. I assist Fred

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Bue, who everyone knows.

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You're getting two handouts. One is kind of the Federal season overview, it's a summary and then the Alaska Department of Fish and Game also put out their preliminary Yukon River summer season summary and that has a lot of details. So if you want more specific information I'd definitely go to that preliminary season summary that Fish and Game put together.

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I'm just going to summarize quickly for

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As most of you know we've had some depressed Yukon River chinook salmon stocks. 2012 and '13 the returns were pretty dismal and in 2014 we managed very conservatively and then the run came in a little better than expected and we ended up exceeding our goals and then similar in 2015 we relaxed subsistence slightly a little more but remained cautious and then we ended up exceeding our goals in 2015. And then also in 2016 we, again, entered cautiously but we were optimistic and so we provided even a little more chinook salmon harvest opportunity for subsistence. For 2017 we were, again, we were looking at a chinook salmon forecast for 145,000 to 195,000 chinook. During our preseason meetings with fishermen we went over some management options and some strategies with them and we informed them that if it came in on the low end we'd need to do some more subsistence restrictions like we've seen but if things started coming in on the upper end we could relax subsistence and offer more chinook salmon fishing than we've had in the past. And that's essentially what happened this season, is that, the run exceeded our expectations and about midway through the summer season we started to relax subsistence fishing to allow for chinook salmon fishing and for the most part we were able to allow quite a bit of 7.5 inch or smaller mesh gillnet gear and fishwheel operators could keep chinook salmon. So we were pretty confident about midway through that we were going to be able to meet or exceed our goals and so we relaxed subsistence fishing.

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The summer chum salmon runs have been good since '02. There was a lot of work preseason with fishermen to try and figure out how we could harvest some of these abundant summer chum while still

conserving chinook and there was a lot of work trying to figure out how to -- the best way to do that, to harvest the chinook if there was a surplus. And, again, we were able to allow the 7.5 chinook salmon gear for subsistence starting midway in the season in the Lower Yukon. And as we moved up river, up river districts were restricted even less than the lower because by then we were pretty confident in our run so we basically -- you know in the past we've always marched the restrictions up river but because we were pretty confident, you know, midway through in the Lower Yukon we started to relax the Upper Yukon even sooner. And District 5D didn't have any restrictions this year on chinook salmon restrictions, so that was good.

When about 65 percent of the chinook run had passed, District 1 commercial chum fishing began with 6 inch gillnets for the rest of the season. We started commercial fishing for chums with dipnets and beach seines. Basically we call it selective gear that we can throw chinook back. But once, you know, two-thirds of the chinook run had passed through District 1 we started to allow them to fish with 6 inch gear to go after the chum and then to take chinook salmon home for subsistence. So in the summer season there was no selling of chinook salmon incidentally caught in the summer chum commercial fishing season.

 District 6 was not managed nearly as intensively as the rest of the Yukon because, you know, genetic sampling was indicating to us that -- basically District 6 is the Tanana and those fish were looking decent so basically subsistence and personal use fishing in District 6 was -- they were placed on their normal windowed schedule of two, 42 hour periods per week with 7.5 inch mesh or less, and that was for the entire season.

Summer chum, commercial, again no chinook salmon sales were allowed.

District 2 there's been a decrease in buyer capacity in the Lower Yukon, and so District 2 commercial fishing was not as intense as it has been in the past. And I think District 2 commercial fishermen are looking for ways to improve their situation down there.

In all districts, 1 and 2, commercial

harvest had 393,000 summer chum, it was the second highest in 25 years. 135,000 summer chum were harvested using the dipnet and beach seines and other selective gear, which was about a third of the total. 4,600 chinook were caught and released -- estimated to be caught and released. 4,600 chinook were estimated to have been caught and released in the Lower Yukon summer chum commercial fishery. Again, towards the end of the season, 5,000 chinook were caught incidentally with gillnets and that -- those were taken home for subsistence in the Lower Yukon. Overall over 3 million summer chum passed the Pilot Station sonar in 2017, which was a near record return for those.

Unless Holly has something she'd like to add I'd like to go ahead and move on to the fall season. So, Holly, do you have anything more you want to add?

 $$\operatorname{MS}.$ CARROLL: No, thanks for that summary Gerald.

MR. MASCHMANN: Okay.

 $$\operatorname{MS.}$ CARROLL: I'll just standby for questions at the end.

 MR. MASCHMANN: All right. For the fall season, the fall chum outlook was for an above average run, however, based on the excellent performance of the summer chum run the fall chum run projection was right at the beginning of the season, brought up to be greater than 1.1 million. We entered the season with no concerns for subsistence and we managed commercially -- we would manage the commercial season with the consideration for subsistence and escapement goals.

 The Lower Yukon subsistence was immediately relaxed to seven days a week with 7.5 inch or smaller mesh gillnets. Of course that would be closed around commercial openings.

 The Middle Yukon subsistence was relaxed to five days per week and later to seven days per week with 7.5 inch or smaller mesh gillnets. Fishermen reports indicated excellent subsistence harvest with high quality fish.

The only -- I guess the only issue for the fall season is that the fishing branch weir on the Upper Porcupine in Canada has not been producing very well in recent years so subsistence fishing in the Porcupine River was closed three days a week for a few weeks in the season when we anticipated fish to get up there. At this time it looks like it's probably made its goal from what we can tell.

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Overall the commercial harvest of 467,000 fall chum, it was a near record. And the commercial harvest of 130,000 coho was also well above average.

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The fall assessment is still ongoing in places, they're still doing surveys on the Delta Clearwater so we'll be getting more information this fall. But 1.8 million fall chum passed the Pilot Station sonar which is a near record passage estimate. 166,000 coho salmon passed the Pilot Station, which was near the average. Both the Chandalar and Border passage at Eagle were well above and exceeded their goals. Fish are just starting to arrive on the spawning grounds near Big Delta on the Tanana River with peak counts expected around the end of October, early November as well as coho will be arriving on the Delta Clearwater.

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So that's essentially the end of my report and I think Jeff Estensen with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game has a couple of comments on the fall season he'd like to bring up.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Go ahead, Jeff.

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MR. ESTENSEN: Thank you, Mr. Chair. For the record, Jeff Estensen, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, fall season manager.

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Just a couple of notes, points of interest for members of the Council.

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This year, particularly from folks, fishermen, residents of the middle river around the Kaltag area and Galena and then also from up river mentioned to me on several occasions, that this year, they actually did not go out and fish for fall chum, or didn't feel that they needed to get the fall chum because they were able to get chinook that they needed.

I heard that a little bit two years ago, but this year definitely heard it a lot more.

In terms of subsistence fishing, it'll be interesting to hear what the folks at the Eastern Interior RAC say a couple weeks from now, but I do know that there are fishermen that -- you know, the dog mushers that have been looking to get food for their dogs, this year has been kind of unusual for them because they're looking to rack their fish right now and we've been having a warm fall and they may be having some issues with getting that done. So just something to keep in mind and it'll be interesting to hear what they say at the Eastern Interior RAC.

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And then also, finally, just want to say that it was good to hear the comments, particularly during the Fisheries Resource Monitoring about coho. Just to let you know with the Department and the fall season, that coho research continues to be one of our priorities. And, you know, they have been more and more harvested in the commercial fisheries but they're also important subsistence fish, too, as well. And I've been yearly, or annually reminded of that by people, especially in the middle river, and then also evidenced by one of the proposals that we talked about earlier, this morning, dealing with coho salmon and drifting in 4B and C. So I do -- was -- did like to hear those comments though.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Appreciate that.

Any questions.

Darrel.

MR. VENT: I just want to get some information here. You have commercial fishing in there, usually what are they fishing for, is it for females with the eggs, the males or are they fishing for all of them or how are they operating this?

 MR. MASCHMANN: For which season, for summer chum season or the fall chum? Summer chum in the Lower Yukon, they're fishing for their fillets, I mean they're vacuum packing fillets and sending them out. I know that there is a fishery in Kaltag that is a roe fishery and so they're fishing for roe in Kaltag.

MR. VENT: Okay. I just wanted to ask that question so, you know, just so that we know what -- if there's a percentage that they're just not using and what are they doing, is there -- what are they doing with the percentage that they're not using?

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MS. CARROLL: Mr. Chair, if I may. This is Holly Carroll, season summer manager.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Go right ahead,

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Holly.

MS. CARROLL: So I just wanted to followup on Gerald's response to you, sir. In the upper river in the Kaltag summer chum commercial fishery there's actually a market for the roe as well as the flesh so whenever possible the flesh was also sold and there's even a market for loins, which is the part of the flesh for the upper part of the body. the buyer did buy a lot of females but when possible was also selling the flesh.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Go ahead, Darrel.

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MR. VENT: Yeah, I also know that, you know, there's not only the chum salmon -- the summer chum salmon being caught there there's also whitefish, there's some reds, I think it's called. There's other fish that's involved in there. I just wondered, you know, it's like considered bycatch, I'm just wondering if they're utilizing all the fish that they're catching, that's all I'm wondering about?

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MS. CARROLL: Mr. Chair, if I may again, this is Holly Carroll, summer season manager.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Go right ahead.

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MS. CARROLL: As far as I know, Darrel, they are using their bycatch. The fishery is run as a manned fishwheel, so they must man their wheels while they're in operation, they must release any fish alive that they don't plan to sell and all king salmon must be released alive. If they were to get whitefish or things like that, they could certainly retain those for their subsistence use and they just make note of them on their slips that they have to turn in. And what we find in that area is that they do get very little bycatch. Very little other species being intercepted

in that fishery and then kept for subsistence or personal use.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Go ahead, Jeff.

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MR. ESTENSEN: Yeah, Mr. Chair, members of the Council. We do have a commercial fishery that occurs in District 6 as well and it's pretty intense during the fall. Those fishermen are actually catching other species as well and they do record those on the fish tickets and that's something that we do keep track of. And in talking with those fishermen as well, those fish are definitely used for personal use.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Thank you. Fred -- oh, Fred, over here.

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MR. ALEXIE: Hi. My name is Fred Alexie from Kaltag. I want to say about the fishing there for the summer chums in Kaltag. The fishermen down there that fish -- the commercial fishermen, they hire a bunch of people to man their wheel. They're kind of forced to, to make sure you don't catch no cohos. But in Kaltag, very, very seldom do you catch a The coho don't run on that side that's going clear to up river, they run on the other side, where we fish. Where we fish for them with driftnets. And during that time -- during that run, during the summer chum run, whitefish and other species of fish hardly -you very seldom catch, if you're even catching little whitefish they're little whitefish. And, you know, a lot of times the fishermen there they just put the chutes right up there wherever they come out of the wheel and let the fish slide out but it don't hurt the fish, you know, but any rate there's no wanton waste there. And like Holly was saying, you know, the buyer, fleshes the fish, I don't know how many van loads they brought out this summer, but apparently he did really good and I wouldn't say, you know, even though he told me but I don't need to make that record.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay.

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MR. ALEXIE: Okay, thank you.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: I was happy that, you know, chinook were not allowed to be sold this summer because that would exacerbate this chinook conservation cohesion through up the river because

everybody was knuckled down on conservation. happy about the run we had this year on chinook, I don't know that we're out of the woods. The Kuskokwim came in weak. Nushaqak was weak. So many YK stocks are not completely performing well. But I am real, again, real happy with State and Federal management this year.

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I would like, maybe in the spring, get more detail in the quality or the sex demographics of the Eagle passage of chinook into Canada, I would like to see more of that data at a later date but right now.

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MR. COLLINS: Mr. Chairman.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Yes, Ray.

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MR. COLLINS: Yeah, I notice the escapement into Canada is way up but what I'm wondering is how much of that actually ends up spawning. Do you get data on the escapement in Canada at all and how much is utilized. I know they have some commercial even over there, I think. Because I think historically about half of the kings in the river came out of Canada, did they not, so it's important to see if those are actually spawning up there and what they'll contribute in the future.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Go ahead, Gerald.

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MR. MASCHMANN: Thank you. Through the Chair. You know as a rule of thumb we've historically used the 50 percent Canadian with the genetics at Pilot Station, it's looking more like 40 to 50 at least recently. As far as commercial fishing in Canada for chinook they haven't done that in years. There are -it's been some time in the making but there's more and more escapement projects in Canada and we can, again, probably share that with you this winter on what they saw. And as far as their subsistence use, they don't call it subsistence, they've got a First Nation fishery, they essentially get first crack at subsistence fish and they've been fairly conservation minded for 10 or 15 years now and I would say maybe the Canadian average harvest is, you know, five to 10,000, that's kind of what we're thinking when we're trying to get fish past Eagle. But it's up to them, they've been more conservation minded. Once the fish cross the border, the Canadians, they manage it how they feel how they want to manage it. So it just depends on what the

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First Nations, as a group, decide how many they want to harvest based on the Eagle sonar.

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MR. COLLINS: Yeah, I understand that. But what I was wondering what the actual escapement and how they're monitoring that and do they provide you with that information so you get some idea.

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MR. MASCHMANN: Through the Chair. They have several weirs, they've got some sonars on some of the spawning streams and so that gives us an They're -- I would say, maybe a little newer to the escapement project realm and so we don't have as many years of data to look at like we do with, you know, the Andreafsky, the Gisasa and Pilot Station and some of our projects. So how to look at those projects as managers and historical run sizes, we're not as confident in that yet. We just, again, we need more years with these projects before we can really say but it does look good, I mean from what we've seen at Eagle and fishermen reports and the reports the Canadians have given us, everything looks good for chinook and fall chum salmon going into Canada.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Should have been good escapement this year for sure.

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So thank you very much, appreciate

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Fred.

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MR. BUE: I didn't mean to kick Gerald out of the way. Fred Bue with Fish and Wildlife.

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46 47 Earlier in the meeting Ms. Pelkola asked about the regulation changes and I just brought some copies for you, there are six ACRs for the Board of Fish work session next week. These are ACRs and the Board will decide which ones of those requests qualify to be taken up later this winter. But there are six for the Yukon. And I apologize, my brain focuses on the Yukon, but there are five also for the Kuskokwim. I didn't include those in here, but I do have the titles to those. This Council will not have an opportunity to meet after the Board does, but you all have State ACs and ability to comment later and so I hope you'll watch for that.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: I will.

MR. BUE: And I can pass this out.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Yes, we will. The Koyukuk River Advisory Committee is going to have a conference call on the 23rd of October so that's -- we're trying to get that call, we don't have funding for a fall meeting, so we'll probably look at those. So if you'd pass those out that'll be great.

So, all right, I think that kind of covers the fishery. Any more comments on the -- do we have any Kuskokwim post season stuff or are we not dealing with that?

(No comments)

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: So we all know the Kuskokwim was not that good.

So we're down to National Park Service.

MR. STEVENSON: Excuse me, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Go ahead.

MR. STEVENSON: Through the Chair. I believe we also had -- we've had Holly Carroll address ADF&G, but I believe we also had Jill Klein to provide the salmon planing update, if she's on the call.

 $\label{eq:CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Oh, I was just focused on the -- are you there Jill?}$

MS. KLEIN: I am on the line but I'm -- I mean I could comment after the Park Service as well, just for my schedule. Can you hear me?

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: You're a little bit weak, could you say that once again.

MS. KLEIN: Oh, I was saying I could go now or I could also wait and go after the Park Service.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay. We'll take you after the Park Service, the Park Service is here.

MS. KLEIN: Okay, thank you.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Go ahead. Greg.

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MR. DUDGEON: Mr. Chair, it's good to be here with the group again. I'm Greg Dudgeon the Superintendent for Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve and with me today is Jeff Rasic, Chief of Integrated Resources for the Park and Marcy Okada, who's our subsistence specialist for the Park and she will address you first.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Go ahead, Marcy.

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MS. OKADA: Mr. Chair. Council members. My name is Marcy Okada and I'm the subsistence coordinator. And what went around was four documents and I think we're going to just skip the first two for the interest of time.

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 $$\operatorname{MR}.\ \operatorname{ALEXIE}\colon$}$ Could you move that mic closer to you.

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MS. OKADA: So the first two documents, which are these two, I think with the interest of time we're just going to skip it and you can read it on your own time and then we're going to focus on the Ambler Mining District Road and there's a newsletter, the third document, which we'll go over.

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MR. RASIC: I'm Jeff Rasic for the I can provide a brief status report on the Ambler Road. You heard about the project from the BLM and over the years. I won't dwell on the details but I would highlight that the Park Service is alongside the BLM EIS process, is undertaking our own permitting at the end of the process, we're on roughly the same timeline as the BLM. The Park Service will issue its own permit for a right-of-way, roughly 20 miles of the 200 mile proposed road. Unlike the BLM, ANILCA dictates that the Park Service must issue this permit. What our task then is is to select the route with the least amount of impact and the most benefits and to set terms and conditions that also do the same thing that minimize impacts. And, of course, we're thinking about impacts to subsistence resources and subsistence opportunities, clean water and a long list of other issues.

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 $$\operatorname{\textsc{Right}}$ now a major emphasis of our process is on tribal consultation, government-to-

government consultation. We've reached out to more than 60 entities across Northern and Western Alaska. It's a broad net but we did that purposely. We think this road could potentially have wide ranging impacts through resources like caribou, migratory species that would cross the path of this road and also cross the paths of people's backyards far from the project area. So we've gotten positive responses and engagement from communities as far away as Unalakleet, Point Hope, Nuigsut, Wainwright and so forth. And then, of course, there's keen interest in the area immediately around the proposed road, some of the communities that you represent in here. Greq, and other project members visited Allakaket. In the last few months we've been to Point Hope. I spoke on the phone this morning to the Hughes Community -- the Hughes Tribal Council and yesterday to Noatak. So there's pretty keen interest But many of those groups have said this is a decision for people closer to the project area to make and they're ready to defer to them. Others, even though they're far from the project area want to be heavily involved. So that's an ongoing process and we hope to keep soliciting input and folding that input into our decisionmaking.

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We also have a public comment period that's open right now. It began October 1st and it's set to run through January 15th, 2018. That's an opening for the general public to comment, a separate line of input outside of the tribal government-to-government consultation. And we have a web page, it's on the handout that we've provided, a web page link. We're also accepting comments, written comments and email comments, any channel people wish to communicate with us, we will entertain those comments.

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I would just mention, too, that along -- this is a project that's been underway for several years. In many senses the project applicant, AIDEA, Alaska Industrial Development and Export Authority has been -- and even before that the Alaska Department of Transportation has been addressing aspects of the project and planning and conducting background surveys. We've undertaken our own set of background studies, including impacts to subsistence, economies and a variety of subsistence resources, including caribou. Those are reports, to a large degree, that are available to the public, that are on record and available to the public, people can make up their own

minds about those impacts, or potential impacts and fold that information into their comments if they wish. Other studies are yet to be completed.

And in contrast to the EIS that the BLM will produce, the Park Service is creating another document called an environmental and economic analysis, an EEA, something similar to an EIS, where we explain impacts and options and explain our decisionmaking on those two key issues, again, the route and the terms and conditions for use of that route. The applicants proposed a 50 year right-of-way. They've proposed a single route from the Dalton Highway to the Ambler Mining District with one minor variation through Park Service lands, but it's essentially one basic route with two minor variants and they've described exclusively industrial use so no public access is what they've proposed. It's a bit of a grey area what that means for say commercial supplies of materials or fuel to communities near the project area.

It's a complex project and we continue to try to get to the bottom of these various issues and solicit public input. So it's a great opportunity for us to share information here and we welcome input from the Commission.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Any comments on Park Service's process.

Go ahead, Fred.

MR. ALEXIE: Yeah, my name is Fred Alexie from Kaltag. You know, I kind of didn't like what you said about comments from, you know, far away or close to it, hey, comments is comments, regardless if they're close or thousand miles away, you know, a comment is a comment and it's a matter of public that those comments are made. So, you know, I wouldn't --you know, disregard what you said, you know, about comments.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Tim.

 MR. GERVAIS: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Can you briefly explain when the Gates of the Arctic was created and there was -- at that time they noted that this Ambler Mining District was in existence, is that -- with the creation of the Gates of the Arctic,

are you obligated, no matter what, to permit this road and how does, like the -- what if you find detrimental effect to the wildlife movement, how does that affect your ability to give a go ahead for your section of the road?

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MR. DUDGEON: Through the Chair. Again, this is Greg Dudgeon, Superintendent of Gates of the Arctic. A really good question, questions, and ones that we often get in the communities.

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It's true, when Congress established Gates of the Arctic through the Alaska Lands Act of 1980, in Section .204 of ANILCA essentially the Act that created the Park also allowed for, eventually, a road, and the National Park Service was not, in that section of the law, given the opportunity to say no, we were just given the opportunity to say where and the terms and conditions for how it would be used. And, Jeff, I think, very articulately described the scenario we're in, I just wanted to add that the two routes, the two potential routes across the roughly 20 mile section of the Park, which you can see on the small maps on the back of the newsletter handout that you just received, those were actually put on the -- across the maps, if you will, by the Alaska Department of Transportation back in 2011 when they initially reached out to the Park in 2010. While we knew that this was part of the Legislation for the Park, we had no idea that the potential route at that time was being discussed by anyone. And so I just very quickly had to think of a response for DOT as they were asking about the application process and I asked them to consider, as they looked at putting lines across the map for three things:

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One, that would take subsistence users and subsistence resources into account, to avoid large water bodies, and then try to use -- give us an option that was viable but would use as little of the Park as possible. And you see the two potential routes. They put two lines on the map, one that very much configured with what I asked and the other, looking at the topography and the other matters that are relevant to road building, and those are the two routes, the two potential routes I should say, that we are considering in this EEA that Jeff just described.

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And so the comment that Fred made about

comments, no matter where they come are important, we couldn't agree more. And so we are very much looking for any kind of information, any kind of perspective, you, your neighbors, people across the state and people outside of the state of Alaska can help contribute to our information base so that when we make that ultimate recommendation to the Secretary of Interior and the Secretary of Transportation, again, we are taking into account the very best information we can for which route and what are the terms and conditions for that 50 years of use.

I hope I answered your question, that was a lot of information, but I wanted to provide context as well as an answer.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Tim.

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MR. GERVAIS: So after you evaluate it and you say this is going to be the route, then it's kind of a done deal or are you actually got to get a bill passed through Congress that says.....

MR. DUDGEON: Mr. Chair. So....

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MR. GERVAIS:this part of the

road can.....

MR. DUDGEON:what ANILCA requires the National Park Service to do essentially is to make a recommendation to the Secretaries of Interior and Transportation, they ultimately make the decision.

MR. VENT: Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Darrel, and then

Fred.

MR. VENT: Yeah, just some things that I mentioned before, you know, when they proposed the road going up to Prudhoe Bay, they told us, oh, yeah, the caribou ain't going to be affected, anything, you know, so those promises were made but when it came down to it we lost the caribou on that. That was a big deal. That was our subsistence use.

Now the thing is, how -- if you make a decision, how are you going to be able to take it back and say, okay, we got to fix this. There's got to be $\frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2$

something done if you -- if you make a decision, there's got to be something done in order for subsistence to be a priority in there. I see that it's going to affect a lot of our area, that's a big area there, that's really of critical concern. That's why we were trying to form those areas of critical concern, to let you know what areas that -- if you're going to cross those areas, those are areas that people utilize, also the fish, spawning grounds, everything that's involved in there. And I'm really worried about what's going to happen, how are people going to survive in 20 years from now, what's going to happen?

Thanks.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Fred.

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MR. ALEXIE: Hi, yeah, I'm looking at that southern route, who proposed that, you guys propose that or did the mining industry said, hey, this is where we want to go, this is what we're going to do, I mean I don't like that attitude, you know, hey -- and I could see if there was stuff along the whole area where you could come around it, like -- like the way this picture's drawn, but to come off that northern route and just go right to the source rather than going through that much land, you know, I'm just opposed to that type of damage done to the land.

 MR. DUDGEON: Mr. Chair. Again, just to be clear that it was initially or originally the Department of Transportation, the State of Alaska Department of Transportation that identified these two potential routes across the Park.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: The State drew these routes, they had two routes, this one or this one, take your pick, that's what they told the Park Service.

MR. ALEXIE: Uh-huh.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: You could tell them to go a different way but those are the two routes that are under viable consideration.

Pollock.

MR. SIMON: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Pollock Simon, Sr., from Allakaket.

My comments about road development will always be the same. We didn't have too good experience with the oil pipeline Haul Road. We learned from that road project that the road, with the traffic on the road would disrupt the caribou migration route. So since the road was put in to the north, we didn't have caribou come around our village anymore. So I know too well what the road will do to caribou migration routes. So my comments will always be the same, oppose the road.

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Since the beginnings of the discussion, the Ambler Road, for seven years now, we had meetings in different communities in the Kobuk River communities, and all the people oppose the road, not one person says they're for the road. So today I'll stand and say I'm opposed to the road.

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Thank you, Mr. Chair.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay, thank you. think the Council's -- we're writing a letter in regards to the Ambler Road. Council members have made lots of comments here. The Gates of the Arctic Subsistence Resource Commission is going to delve deeply into this issue also. The SRC has shown great concerns about the road. There's many members on the Subsistence Resource Commission that are concerned about the impacts to subsistence resources. So this -there's opportunity to get comments in and so I do have grave concerns about this route and what this will actually do. There's got to be alternates considered that do not have the road. Alternates would be a railroad or barging the mineral down the Kobuk River to Hotham Inlet to Kobuk Lake and back out to the ocean. There's other alternates that are not being talked about. And those alternates should be part of the process. Those were just skimmed over by the State of Alaska, those need to be brought back into the process under the environmental EIS process. They have to -those have to be considered. Those have to be part of the alternatives. And so I feel that we should be pushing for that.

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Go ahead, Zach.

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MR. STEVENSON: Briefly, through the Chair. We had requested, through Park Service, I know given the East Coast/West Coast -- East Coast/Alaska

time difference, that Dr. Annette Watson is likely unavailable at this hour, but the Park Service was very accommodating as well in getting us some time with Dr. Watson to provide an update.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Uh-huh. You want to give that, Marcy.

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MS. OKADA: Mr. Chair. I just quickly want to followup what Jeff had shared on tribal consultation that we've done with many of the The following communities in the Western communities. Interior that have shown interest in consultation or periodic updates are Allakaket, there was an in-person meeting on May 11th of this year. Alatna, they are interested in consultation. Evansville is interested in consultation. Hughes is interested in consultation. Huslia is as well. Nulato is interested in consultation. With Kaltag, we still need to confirm whether they would be interested in consultation. Koyukuk and Galena are just interested in periodic updates. Both Jeff and Greg have met with Doyon, on May 9th of this year for consultation. Tanana Chiefs is interested in periodic updates. And in regards to Tim Gervais question about NANA, we have not yet met with NANA in regards to consultation.

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MR. DUDGEON: But I will add to that that I was in Kotzebue three weeks ago and met with the traditional tribal government's planner and then Jeff and I were in Point Hope about a week or two prior to that so we have been out on the coast as well.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Doyon?

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MS. OKADA: So Doyon, we are required to meet, not only with tribal governments, but also with ANCSA Corporations to some -- you know, not in the same form of consultation but it is considered consultation with the corporations.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Right.

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Go ahead, Dennis.

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MR. THOMAS: I see where people want progress but by the same token this road is going to open up a big bag of worms for everybody that lives out there and anybody that has anything to do with the area

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because that road is not going to just open up to a mine, pretty soon you're going to have a guy have a hunting camp here and a hunting camp there and you're going to have some end of the roader living there and another end of the roader living over there, sometimes these aren't the nicest people to have around anywhere you live at. So I would hope that as the National Park Service, that you guys are really taking a close look at it and make sure that the people are protected that live there. And I don't see it happening, you know, I really don't. I think you guys -- not you guys, you've just been authorized to do such and such, but somewhere along the lines somebody at the State of Alaska has really slipped up because they've hit an area that is really set up for subsistence living. Now, where I'm at in the Kuskokwim we've got the river and stuff, you know, sure there's still a lot of subsistence living there also, you know, but you're looking at 250 miles of road there, plus all the other stuff that comes in with it, you got the caribou going through there and you got the fish coming up the river and how many bridges are on that thing, what, 10 or 15, 20 bridges something like that, this is really going to tear this place up.

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So I would hope that you guys take a close look at it and really get out and talk to the people and not just say, well, if you want to talk with us -- no, you get out there and you talk to them, you take it upon yourself to do so as responsibility to the people that live out there. We are Alaskan residents also. Just because we live there doesn't mean we don't have anything to say or we don't have the right to say what we think, you know, I don't believe we're all tree huggers by any means with the information, you know, we're not those guys that are running whale boats and all this kind of stuff, you know, we just live there, this is our life and we don't like it changed in a lot of ways.

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Enough.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Darrel.

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MR. VENT: Yeah, Jack, I think that, you know, they're talking about consultation here. We on the Board here, we have people that are going to be affected by this, should we have some consultation with the Park Service too?

Page 331 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: We're consulting 2 right now, that's what we're doing. 3 4 MR. THOMAS: You have to talk to the 5 people. 6 7 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: The Park Service.... 8 9 10 MR. THOMAS: Take a boat, go down the river and talk to everybody you see on the river, I 11 don't care, grab them all and talk to them. 12 13 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Go ahead, Zach. 14 15 MR. STEVENSON: For clarification, 16 17 through the Chair. Darrel, were you suggesting that Council members could request consultation with their 18 tribes, I was just unclear what you meant by that 19 20 point. 21 22 Thank you, Mr. Chair. 23 MR. VENT: Yeah. 24 25 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Oh, I thought you 26 were talking about the Council. 27 2.8 MR. VENT: No. 29 30 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Oh, I see. 31 they were naming off all the various -- practically 32 33 every community in our region. 34 35 MR. RASIC: Through the Chair, I can 36 address that just briefly. Formal government-togovernment consultation happens with tribal entities so 37 you have a pathway through your village corporation and 38 regional corporation. We're also undertaking 39 consultation with a small C and, you know, the normal 40 sense of the word by visiting and presenting 41 information at bodies like this, through our SRC, 42 through public meetings in the same communities, by --43 you know, by every means that we can. This is -- I 44 45 have to say, it's one of the biggest, if not the biggest Park priority for the past few years, so we're 46 taking it very seriously. We know the effects of this 47 road, the decisions we're making today, the input we're 48 receiving today will affect this region forever. 49 50

take this as seriously as we've taken anything in our careers I would say. And I think I can speak for Greg on this too.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay. It's a quarter after 5:00.

 $\operatorname{MS.}$ OKADA: Mr. Chair. And we do have $\operatorname{Dr.}$ Annette Watson on line.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Is she on line?

MS. OKADA: And this.....

DR. WATSON: Yes.

 $\operatorname{MS.}$ OKADA:handout goes along with her presentation.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay. All right, Annette, go right ahead.

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DR. WATSON: Thank you, Mr. Chair. This project is called Ethnographic Overview and Assessment of Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve, and really it's looking at land use by Koyukon and Inupiaq communities living in the Western Interior as well as Northwestern regions. The villages of Evansville/Bettles, Alatna, Allakaket, Hughes, Huslia and up on the Kobuk River, Kobuk, Shungnak and Ambler. And you probably have in front of you a couple of maps that show the overall all resources, all communities, lifetime use of this landscape.

 I'll just summarize a little bit about how I made these maps and designed these maps. They were designed in consultation with the tribes, as far as how they wanted to depict subsistence activities. One of the key things that folks wanted to have was to show a lifetime use area because human use of this landscape goes back 10,000 years, having a very large temporal understanding of how people used a variable ecosystem, would be very important to people, and so the project as a whole looks back at about 8,000 years of history, especially the boundary between the Kobuk and Koyukuk River people. A more detailed narrative of land use is achieved over the last 200 years, and then there's a series of maps that examine the last 35 years of subsistence use in the region.

And the insights, I'm just going to summarize some of the insights on the whole project. There's over 200 maps at this point that was made looking at very individualized species, all of the spacial database. We're just cleaning some things up and making sure some of these layers are anonymous and so we will be able to distribute these data layers to all agencies and all tribes that would like to have a copy of it.

The conclusions include a number of things that are probably not a surprise to you experienced members of the Board, but it is a way to document subsistence use and changes over time and how subsistence ways of life persist in the region.

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One of the conclusions that changes in places that might seem far away have very significant effects within the study area. A couple of the other things that we talk about in the study is that subsistence as a way of life have persisted through time and is very sensitive in response to both the cash economy and other changes in the social system, as well as changes in the ecosystem and a number of climate change induced types of changes in subsistence use are also documented in the study. And these maps show reactions to these changes. They are not any kind of evidence of a decrease in the want of people to do subsistence in the region.

Specific to the Western Interior, one of the things I found was about, of course, moose hunting. Moose have become a very key species for subsistence in the subsistence realm of the Koyukuk River villages. It is important -- it is an important resource for caloric intake for all those villages, in part, because of the changes in other species abundance and abilities to access those species for subsistence.

The cultural research shows that adoption of transportation technologies by each of the tribes is merely a strategy of adaptation in the face of a more centralized village life. It doesn't impact the ethical or cultural or spiritual connections that people have when they do subsistence on the land.

And also one of the things that we found is that because of the centralization of village life, people used to be, of course, much more scattered

across the landscape prior to the 1950s, so actually not very long ago, but living in centralized villages since about the 1950s have made each of the communities a little bit more vulnerable to ecological and social change over those longer, temporal timeframes. in some ways the permanence of village life doesn't necessarily allow people to follow the game when there are changes like availability of cash to buy gasoline and so on and so forth.

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And so certainly the study has shown that this is one other evidence -- line of evidence to show that a few of these villages are, since the 1980s, experiencing a period of increasing food insecurity.

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And so I'll leave my initial comments at that and I'll be ready to take questions.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Ouestion's for

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(No comments)

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: People have been leafing through your handout here.

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Darrel.

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MR. VENT: Yeah, just that you stated that there was some use on -- oh, let's see what I got on my notes, lifetime use by the villages, is that something like subsistence use or is that -- could you explain that a little better?

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DR. WATSON: Yeah. Yeah. So basically when I collected the data, I individually interviewed a lot of people, probably over -- I think it's over 85 people across the villages, and when I did the interview I opened up a computer mapping program and I asked people where in their lifetime did they ever hunt for moose, or did they ever hunt for caribou. And so these lifetime use areas capture a generation of how people have used the entire landscape. And so something that a lot of people certainly explained to me is that some years there's low water in a place but that doesn't mean you won't go there when there's high And so capturing this information at more of a lifetime scale allows us, and the management community, to see how often this landscape is actually used.

One of the things that ADF&G does when they do their mapping with communities is that they try and identify particular harvest areas and they only ask folks generally for what they did that year. And that's a very good set of data but it doesn't give us a sense of how people used the land, and so that's why the -- the tribal members that helped me design the mapping process, they wanted to show lifetime use areas.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Darrel.

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MR. VENT: Yeah, I just wanted, you know, could we have that information used if we're going to do an ACEC. Did you ever talk with Wayne Jenkins about this?

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DR. WATSON: I have been in contact with BLM. I've given a little bit of talks at BLM and certainly once the Park Service is done with their review of the data layers, I can certainly provide them with this information.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: That sounds great.

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MR. COLLINS: Yeah, thank you very much for that presentation, and I really like the way the flexibility is built in because subsistence users are very good at shifting from one resource to another, depending on availability and weather and, you know, water in the streams and so on and it sounds like you've tried to capture some of that by.....

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DR. WATSON: Yes.

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MR. COLLINS:going at longer periods and even looking back further in the past and I think it's important to understand that because we're in changing situations now, too, with weather and so on and we don't yet know the impact of what's going to happen in terms of the availability of those resources there. So thank you for the work that's being done because I think it's very positive.

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DR. WATSON: Thank you.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Any final questions.

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(No comments)
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Thanks so much,
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     Annette. I think that was great work that you did,
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     it'll be integral to documenting subsistence uses for
     the Park Service and the BLM in their EIS process.
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     Appreciate that.
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                     DR. WATSON:
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                                  Thank you, Mr. Chair.
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Any final comments
     from the Park Service.
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                     MR. DUDGEON: We thank you for your
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     time.
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF:
                                        I look forward to
     our next SRC meeting in November with you.
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                     MR. DUDGEON:
                                   Safe travels back.
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Thank you. We're
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     going back to Jill Klein, are you still there Jill?
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                     MS. KLEIN: Yep, I'm here, can you hear
     me?
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Go right ahead,
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     you're loud now.
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                     MS. KLEIN: Okay.
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                                        Yes, so I was asked
     to give, I think what's on your agenda, it says a
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     Salmon Plan Update. And just to clarify the title, so
     what I'd be giving an update on is the Comprehensive
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     Salmon Plan, which is also titled the Yukon River
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     Comprehensive Salmon Restoration, Rehabilitation and
     Enhancement Plan.
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                     So some of you may remember hearing an
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     update at your last Council meeting on this effort.
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                     And just to remind folks, I'm sorry, I
     didn't introduce myself, I'm Jill Klein, and I'm
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     working as the Chair, a non-voting member of the
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     regional planing team as the Chair of this effort
     through the Alaska Department of Fish and Game.
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                     And the regional plan team is comprised
     of folks from the Yukon River, the YRDFA Board has
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self-selected members from the different districts and then they're also joined at the table with membership from the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, two Commercial Fisheries Division Staff, one Subsistence Division, and one Sportfish Division, and then there are ex-officio members from groups like Tanana Chiefs Conference, Association of Village Council Presidents, the Yukon River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission, the Yukon-Delta Fisheries Development Association and US Fish and Wildlife Service, and hopefully I haven't left anyone off.

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So the regional plan team recently met, just last week, October 4th and 5th in Fairbanks and this was the most recent meeting that they had since last April. Over the summer there were village outreach meetings that took place, they were hosted by Bering Sea Fishermen's Association and had Staff from BSFA, along with either, what we call an RPT member, which is for regional plan team and/or someone from the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, also a plan team member. The villages that they went to starting in May were in the Lower River, in Alakanuk, St. Mary's, Hooper Bay and Russian Mission. And then in June they started to move into the middle and upper river into Allakaket, Fort Yukon, Galena, Nenana and Minto. the purpose of the village meetings was to try to reach out to more of the public along the Yukon River to keep informing more folks about what this comprehensive salmon plan is about and try to get some input from them into the planning process.

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So the plan includes chapters on Alaska salmon fishery enhancement programs, so it includes information on the authorities, purpose and the historical perspective, plus historical status information and specific for the Yukon River of commercial, subsistence and sport fisheries. be a description of the area of coverage with maps of the Yukon River. There's a mission statement, goals and strategies for this phase of the plan, which is Phase II. And then there's information on planning, permitting and reporting regulations, the policies and then some information about what have been the public benefits of fishery enhancement, an overview of some current and historical projects and looking at potential Yukon River systems, like rivers and tributaries for restoration and/or enhancement.

So the RPT has spent most of this time looking at Chapters 4 and 6. And 4 is where we talk about harvest goals, so what might be the goals for folks living along the Yukon River for their subsistence, commercial and if there's any sport or personal use harvest. And then Chapter 6 is where we go through identifying the river systems by district and then looking at historical run assessment projects mainly and then what might be some potential projects by district. And the potential projects would be in the prioritized order where rehabilitation of habitat and wild stocks is first. Restoring habitat and wild stocks is number 2. Enhancing habitat is 3. existing common property fisheries is 4. And then 5, would be creating what are called new common property fisheries through enhancement, which is more commonly known as a hatchery or on a smaller scale, in streams, egg incubation kind of projects.

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The plan does state that there is concern that enhancement projects designed to create new runs of fish could significantly impact wild stocks and management of mixed stock fisheries and are to be approached with great caution.

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So we anticipate about two more meetings and another round of village outreach meetings with a possible completion in May of 2018. So a little longer timeline than we may have last discussed. have a meeting penciled in for mid-November in Anchorage and if we can pull off this meeting in this timeframe we would finalize what we're calling the public review draft, and that's the document that will still be draft but it will get sent out to the public for their review and input and comment to the regional plan team. And the public has usually gotten a 30 day public review notice but the Yukon River planning team has asked for a longer time and so we could do a 60 or 90 day period and we anticipate this review draft to be ready right around the winter holidays this year, December and maybe to get mailed out right around that time or after the New Year, depending on the preference of the RPT. And then once the RPT receives the public comment they'll have one more meeting, so that'd be the second meeting where they review all the public comment and add it either as appendix or see if it's going to influence any of the draft documentation of the chapters and then the document will get sent to the Commissioner of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game

for review and final approval. 1 2 And we do have documents posted on line 3 and I know that internet in rural Alaska can be harder 4 5 to use and slower but I could send to Zach, the links, that he could send out to everybody on the Council 6 here, if you'd like to be able to look at the 7 documents, otherwise we'll be sending out the final 8 9 review draft for your review and your communities, be it through the tribe and/or the city should also be 10 getting copies of that draft plan. 11 12 13 That's all I have and thank you for 14 your time. 15 If you could send 16 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: 17 that link to those draft documents to Zach I would like to look at those. 18 19 20 Thank you. 21 22 MS. KLEIN: Okay, will do. 23 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Any questions for 2.4 Jill on that. 25 26 27 (No comments) 2.8 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: No, okay. 29 We have 30 an OSM subsistence management update. Carl. Josh. 31 MR. JOHNSON: Thank you, Mr. Chair. 32 33 Members of the Council. I'll be brief and then Josh will give you an update on some special actions taken 34 35 by the Board. 36 So just quickly to update you on some 37 Staffing changes at the Office of Subsistence 38 39 Management. 40 First, Jennifer Hardin who was our 41 Anthropology Division Chief has been moved over to the 42 position of Subsistence Policy Coordinator. 43 44 45 We've had two retirements, Palma Ingles and Don Rivard. Many of you are familiar with Don 46 because he was a long-time point of contact for Yukon 47 48 fisheries and so they have both retired. And for all

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three of these positions we are not currently

recruiting replacements and I don't know exactly what the timeline is going to be because as has already been alluded to before, there is some, you know, challenges with hiring certain level positions right now with our agencies.

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Additionally, we lost one of our administrative assistants, who you all never got a chance to meet unless you came to the office and got to see Sabrina in person. But that position will be easier for us to fill because administrative type positions don't have the restrictions on them as some of the higher level positions do. So I'm sure that hopefully we'll be working on filling that position so that your coordinators and other Staff have all the administrative support they need, which makes their job assisting you much easier.

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But that's just kind of a quick highlight on Staffing updates for OSM and for the rest I'll pass it over to Josh.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Thank you.

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MR. REAM: For the record this Joshua Ream, anthropologist with the Office of Subsistence Management. I will also try to be brief.

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In June of 2017 the Federal Subsistence Board deliberated on two special actions, Wildlife Special Actions, pertaining to caribou that may be of interest or were of interest to your Council. Board's decision on these requests was presented earlier today and yesterday in the regulatory history of two wildlife proposals that mirror the special action request. I will only briefly recap these decisions for you.

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The first of the request was for Wildlife Special Action 17-03. It was a request by the Northwest Arctic Subsistence Regional Advisory Council to close Federal public lands in Unit 23 to caribou hunting by non-Federally-qualified users for the 2017/2018 regulatory year. The Board adopted this request with modification to close some Federal lands in Unit 23. The Board indicated that the targeted closure for subsistence uses is warranted and that it prefers to leave the question of a closure of all Federal public lands to be addressed through the

2018/2020 regulatory cycle.

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The second proposal was Wildlife Special Action 17-04 And it was a request by the North Slope Subsistence Regional Advisory Council to close Federal public lands in Units 26A and 26B to caribou hunting by non-Federally-qualified users for the 2017/2018 regulatory year. The Board rejected the request and concluded that recently enacted conservation actions taken by the Alaskan Board of Game and the Board for the Western Arctic/Teshekpuk and Central Arctic Caribou Herds need to be given time to determine if they are affective in reducing the caribou harvest and in slowing down or reversing the population declines in these herds before additional closures are The Board also recognized that much of the enacted. non-Federally-qualified user harvest occurs on State lands and a closure runs the risk of concentrating hunters on to State lands, which are adjacent to some of the villages thereby increasing impacts to these communities.

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Thank you, Mr. Chair and members of the Council. If you have any questions on these special actions I'd be happy to answer them.

I just kind of -- I guess I had a guestion on the

Special Action 17-03, I know it was submitted and it passed and whatever and I was wondering why we were

taking it up in our meeting here. Was that in -- we're

was already presented by Northwest Arctic, or whoever

talking about Game Unit 23, are we not, I mean was it a crossover proposal or why did we see it. I mean if it

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Thank you.

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Thank you.

Don.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Josh.

MR. REAM: Through the Chair. are communities in your region that have customary and traditional use determinations for caribou in Unit 23.

MR. HONEA: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Yeah,

Okay. Not to spend too MR. HONEA:

did it.

much time on this but I just -- I mean that there is still in effect though for their particular region, correct.

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MR. REAM: Unlike the previous regulatory year there was a full closure of Federal public lands in Unit 23, this is a closure to some lands in Unit 23 including portions of the Noatak, the Aggi, the Squirrel and Ely Rivers in Unit 23.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Carl.

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MR. JOHNSON: And also, through the Chair, Don, to answer part of your question, I think, also since it's a special action, even though it's already gone into effect, it's only through the end of this season, so it's just temporary. Whereas what the Council discussed and deliberated would be a permanent regulatory change that would put into effect, that same change, but it would last until somebody changed it down the road.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Carl.

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MR. JOHNSON: Mr. Chair. I mean these are just a couple of quick things that we provided but if the Council has any other questions about what's going on at OSM we'd be happy to answer those, but if not that's it for our report.

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Okay. I appreciate CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: that. I think that covers OSM.

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We have to confirm our winter meeting and select the fall meeting and then I got a note from Council member Gervais that he feels that we should act on some of the Yukon River ACRs because the Board of Fish is going to take these up soon, before our next meeting, and so I do want to continue with this agenda first, confirmation of our winter meeting, which we were slated to be in Anchorage. I lost track of my -there's too many papers here, so let's see, it's right here. So we were supposed to be in Anchorage February 20 and 21, is that still agreeable with this Council.

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(Council nods affirmatively)

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: I wanted to have this meeting in Galena. I feel that analog phone

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problems could be worked out before our next meeting but for this next meeting do we still want to meet in Anchorage, that's the question for the Council.

MS. PELKOLA: I think it would be

better because the October one looks like -- we haven't picked it yet but if the river is still open there are people that wanted to attend.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay. So I will concur with that, is that okay with the Council to meet in Anchorage February 20 and 21.

(Council nods affirmatively)

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: That gives people opportunity from the southern part of the region to travel directly to Anchorage where they have access to aircraft, that's kind of considerably cheaper for OSM.

 $$\operatorname{MR}.$$ THOMAS: Well, you get to down drive, right.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: I'm not driving there, no way. I don't even like driving here, but I had to do it on this.

MR. SIMON: It's cheaper to drive.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: It's not cheaper to drive. I spent \$750 on brand new tires after two years. You drive a gravel road, there's no cheapness in this driving, and at \$4.60 a gallon for fuel, it's cheaper for me to fly down here. If it's just one person it's cheaper to pay \$230 to fly here and fly home unless I got a -- so this idea that driving this Haul Road is cheap, just driving to Ambler would be real expensive, people have no clue what it would cost to Ambler. You'd beat the tar out of your vehicle. I was launched off the ground coming down here because there was holes in the road as wide as that table and jumped me off the ground.

So we're talking about our winter meeting in Anchorage, is that amicable to the Council.

(Council nods affirmatively)

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: I see affirmative

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from all Council members.
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                     So our next fall meeting, we have this
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     supplemental calendar for fall 2018. I would again
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     like to go back to Galena and work out the phone
     issues, the analog issues, or whatever it takes to have
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     a meeting in Galena, have it at the Refuge office, have
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     it in somebody's bedroom, I want to have a meeting in
 8
     Galena. At some point I would like to have a meeting
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     on the Kuskokwim but we're not going to that gym in
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     Aniak because nobody can hear what we're saying in that
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     room, that's just a worthless meeting to go there.
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     would like OSM to explore various communities,
     Chuathbaluk or other communities that might have a
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     meeting place.
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                     MR. THOMAS: Well, they got more than
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     one gym in Aniak.
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Well, we were in
     that bad one that's got bad acoustics and you can't
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     hear anything in that thing. People that far away
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     can't hear what we're saying and we're speaking into a
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     mic, that's a bad meeting. So I would like OSM to
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     explore a community that we can have a meeting for
     possible future dates. I do want to go back to the
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     Kuskokwim at some point.
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                     MR. THOMAS: You can come to Crooked
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     Creek.
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF:
                                        You got a meeting
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     place there.
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                     MR. THOMAS: Yeah.
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: You got enough
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     places to stay.
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                     MR. THOMAS:
                                  I can put up 12.
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Yep. So Carl, I
     would like to at some point -- I think it would behoove
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     our Council to have a meeting on the Kuskokwim River,
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     McGrath is high in the drainage, we've met there
     several times but I would like to meet low in the
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     drainage at some point in the future if we could.
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MR. JOHNSON:

Thank you, Mr. Chair.

And since this is not an issue that comes up very often 1 2 for this Council, I'll just let everybody know kind of what the policy is about where meetings can be held, 3 and that is typically they need to be held in a hub 4 5 community and if you desire to meet in a non-hub community, that's kind of on a case by case basis. 6 some of the considerations will be, and this will be 7 something Zach will have to write up and then Gene, our 8 9 ARD, would have to approve it. One, a justification of why you're meeting there, how would the Council's 10 business be benefitted, and interaction with the public 11 be benefitted by meeting in that location but secondly, 12 13 the cost, there'd be a cost analysis comparing that community location with one of your regular hub meeting 14 locations. And then just kind of looking at how much, 15 if it's twice as much then you can probably say no, but 16 17 if it's only 5 percent more then it's more likely that it could be help there. So one of the tricks for Zach 18 will be to look at a lot of cost saving measures as to 19 2.0 how much a cost to actually go and meet in that community. 21

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MR. THOMAS: What is the access to Galena, what does it take to get in there?

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Well, Galena is a hub community and has places to stay, there's bed and breakfast, et cetera, in Galena, Galena's a larger place, it's kind of like Aniak. But Aniak is fine except it has like no meeting capacity, we don't have a building to meet in.

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MR. THOMAS: Well, you got that Sackett building there.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: We don't know any other place than the gym, and we've been told that that's the only place that we can meet but it's not acceptable to meet in that gym. The Sackett Building?

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MR. THOMAS: The Sackett Building, right, have had meetings there quite a few times.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Is it big enough to support this Council?

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MR. THOMAS: Yes, it is.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Well, I would

suggest that OSM explore the Sackett Building in Aniak 1 2 or some facility that can support this Council's business. Do you suggest that, do you concur with that 3 4 Ray, Sackett Building? 5 6 MR. THOMAS: You could go to Bethel. 7 8 MR. COLLINS: Yeah, I haven't seen the 9 facility there. 10 11 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: We don't want to go out of region. 12 13 MR. STEVENSON: Mr. Chair. 14 15 16 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Yes, go ahead, Zach. 17 MR. STEVENSON: The other consideration 18 19 when looking for a meeting venue in addition to cost and flight availability will be the access to an analog 2.0 telephone line which is required by our court recording 21 equipment. 22 23 24 Thank you, Mr. Chair. 25 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Yeah, well -- in 26 exploration of Aniak, the Sackett Building, make sure 27 they got an analog phone there. 2.8 29 30 Pollock. 31 32 MR. SIMON: Thank you, Mr. Chair. 33 Pollock Simon, Sr., from Allakaket. Since I got on this Board, I'm always interested in going to smaller 34 communities for meetings so we can actually see the 35 people that we represent. Although sometimes when we 36 go to smaller communities that means people show up, 37 but here it's fine, the different agencies are there, 38 it's nice to go to urban centers, in the hub, go to a 39 meeting, nice hotel and go downstairs and meet but 40 41 sometimes -- I've gone to small communities and I've 42 slept on the gym floors and slept on somebody's couch 43 and still be able to go to the meeting in the morning, so I would suggest we go to smaller communities 44 45 sometimes to represent the people that we represent. 46 47 Thank you, Mr. Chair. 48 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Thank you, Pollock. 49

Justification for a meeting in the lower portion of our region would be that there is so many fisheries issues on the Kuskokwim River, I feel that that's fairly important to go and dialogue with local people down there on those fishery issues that's why I want to go back -- I would like the Council personally to go back down there to the lower portion of the region. Aniak is fine if we got a meeting place, the Sackett Building should be explored, or a facility that can support this Council.

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> Would that be acceptable for the fall meeting, like around this same week, week of October 10, 11 or something like that.

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MR. HONEA: Mr. Chair.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Don.

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MR. HONEA: Yeah, thank you, Mr. Chair. I kind of would echo that same kind of sentiment here because we haven't met really in Aniak. I mean I don't know the villages adjacent there, Lower Kalskag, Upper Kalskag, I don't know all the villages, but I think we sorely need input from there. They have a lot of issues and, you know, I think it's kind of bad that we don't include them more or Aniak or something where, you know, I want to see us equally represented everywhere.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Yeah. We had Carl Morgan on this Council but he is not here so we're kind of, you know, that's an area of a larger population.

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MR. THOMAS: You know you got a good meeting place, Sackett Building isn't bad, and then a place to stay and a place to eat. They got a lot of places around there to put you up for bed and stuff.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: We've had meetings down there. We've had many meetings, in fact, I don't know how many meetings I've been to in Aniak but they used to have acoustic things on the walls of that gym but then they tore them all off there to paint the walls or they had a fire or some crazy thing and they didn't put them back on there, and it was like living in an echo chamber and it's just like we can't meet there. So the Sackett Building, OSM's going to check into that one.

suggestions of places.

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MR. THOMAS: That. Now, he's got that 1 2 bed over there where they have their arts and crafts and stuff for the kids in school, you know, managerial 3 training and this kind of thing, they got a pretty good 4 5 area over there also where they could have a meeting. 6 7 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: I'll have Zach -- we 8 will have Zach call you and you give him a list of

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MR. THOMAS: Yeah, check with the School Board chairman down there, Wayne Morgan, Carl's brother and he's got a pretty good handle on stuff.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Right. I've been of the opinion there's got to be someplace in Aniak to meet, it's a big place.

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MR. THOMAS: Yeah.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: So the week of the 10th and 11th is good for Council members.

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(Council nods affirmatively)

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay. This is a good week. We're hunting through the first part of October and we got -- if we're hunting and get something we still have to clean up and stuff, and people are still fishing and what not. So how about that, October 10 and 11 Aniak, somewhere.

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MR. STEVENSON: Shirley's sister lives in Aniak, we could all go to her house.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Right. But we should have a meeting down there. It's time to have a meeting down there.

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Is it the wish of the Council to -- and so we have consensus on that winter -- or that fall meeting.

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(Council nods affirmatively)

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: The ACRs that Fred handed out here, sort of an outline of these. On the second page there's these Yukon River ACRs.

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ACR 13 allow use of drift gillnet to harvest salmon for subsistence purposes on the Yukon River in Districts 4B and 4C. That's Louden's proposal, Jenny, did you say.

MR. HONEA: Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Go ahead, Don.

MR. HONEA: That particular one is not in there, it's missing. I believe it's Ruby AC.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Oh, Ruby AC. would be very supportive of that. We fought hard for a portion of 4A for a Federal fishery. How does the Council feel about drift gillnet in 4B and 4C.

Tim.

MR. GERVAIS: Jack, I think support can be shown for that, ACR 13, through the State RACs, I don't think we have any language on the ACR 13 in this package so it's hard to.....

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: It's the premise. We don't have a -- this is an incomplete, it doesn't have ACR 13, we don't have the document. But the premise of drift gillnet for harvest of salmon in 4B and 4C, when we fought for drift gillnet up river from the Koyukuk in 4A on Federal waters, the cost of travel to access fish is a big deal. People are still traveling from Galena way down there to the Koyukuk to go fish. They should be able to fish near the village. The State closure causes a lot of cost increase. perception is that there'll be an unending -- too many fish will be harvested, no, people take what they need, everybody said that at this meeting. Everybody says that at every meeting. There's not going to be an unending overharvest if it was open on 4B and 4C.

Fred, you got comment.

MR. BUE: Mr. Chair. Again, Fred Bue, Fish and Wildlife Service. I don't have any official comments because we haven't -- it's not an actual proposal and it's not brought up, but I can give you some past perspectives.

This is specific to 4B and 4C.

Currently, under Federal regulations it is allowed and we have the gear specified for that area. within those subdistricts but it's only allowed in waters adjacent to Federal management units. One of my thoughts is that if you were going to consider it for State waters, it would be really handy to have the gear specifications consistent for both State and Federal, if that was the case. This has been brought up many years, you know, for the last 20 years, I think, and it's been hashed back and forth and part of it was, concern that, well, maybe the harvest might increase but also another concern was that people have been using fixed gear. There was arguments about if you're fishing out in the current you may be harvesting a different stock than if you were fishing shore-based gear. But we don't have any specific data to show one way or the other. It's fishermen's reports. that fish look different, you know, farther out than they do near the shore and I think I'd defer to people who are familiar with fishing in those areas.

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What we did do in order to come up with it to be acceptable in 4B and C, is that we did try it on a registration permit. We required that to occur in 4B and C under Federal regulations and it demonstrated that there were very few people that participated and maybe it was because the drift zones weren't very good or people weren't familiar with that gear, but it was so small that we decided -- we did for six years, I believe and removed the permit -- registration permit requirement because it didn't seem necessary.

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But the other side of it is that it does seem to be more popular and people are thinking about it more in recent times. And so I think logic would say that there would probably be more people than there currently are practicing it under the Federal regulation.

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MS. PELKOLA: Mr. Chair.

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Jenny, go ahead. CHAIRMAN REAKOFF:

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MS. PELKOLA: I did have paperwork on it but I thought it would have been -- I didn't look in the packet, I thought it would be in the packet, and that was submitted by Nulato, I believe there were four villages that submitted that. It's going to be brought up in Anchorage anyway next week, they're going to be

talking about it.

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But 4B, 4C, is that the Ruby area too, well, that's where they want it, they want it between Galena and Ruby.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Fred.

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MR. BUE: So right now it's State waters between Galena and Ruby, from Ruby up is the Federal waters and so that area in between Galena and Ruby is primarily where the regulation or request is interested in.

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I apologize because I was the one that put this together and in my haste I left those couple pages out. I just emailed it to Zach and asked him to forward it on to you so that you'll have it. But it will be taken up next week and then you'll decide, have a definitive of whether or not you're going to have something to deal with.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Well, this Council should send comment to the Board of Fish that we're interested in the -- the managers can constrain that gear type until they feel that they have sufficient passage to meet escapement needs and so forth. not that, you know, if there's concern that there's going to be a different stocks, or it's going to impact Canadian stocks, then the managers can calculate that, that's all part of your calculations. But I do feel that this gear type should be able to be used to make it cheaper for people to meet their subsistence needs in 4B and 4C, I do feel that.

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We should be -- because they're meeting next week, we should make a comment to that effect.

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Do you make a motion to that effect, Tim, you're the one who wanted to go here.

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MR. GERVAIS: Yeah, I wanted to go but I was mostly concerned with 14, 16, 17 and 18 but I'll make a motion to adopt -- or what's the correct term, approve ACR 13.

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MS. PELKOLA: Second.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Adopt.

Page 352 MR. GERVAIS: Is it the same as a 2 regular.... 3 4 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: You could adopt the 5 premise of allowing the use of drift gillnet for harvest of salmon for subsistence purposes in the Yukon 6 River Subdistricts 4B and 4C. 7 8 9 MR. GERVAIS: So moved. 10 MS. PELKOLA: 11 Second. 12 13 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Moved and seconded. 14 15 Carl. 16 17 MR. JOHNSON: Two things, Mr. Chair. First, as a matter of efficiency, you can comment on 18 all of them and then just have a single motion to draft 19 2.0 a letter expressing the Council's opinions on those different ACRs. Secondly, though, we need to check 21 whether or not the Board of Fisheries is even accepting 22 written comments since they are just -- they're just 23 considering whether to put them on the agenda. 24 25 we'll have to check whether or not they're even accepting written comments on these at this time so we 26 don't even know if we can submit the comments. 27 2.8 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: We have a 29 30 subsistence liaison, George Pappas, and so we can at least send these comments to our subsistence liaison to 31 the Board of Fish. We could do that, can't we. 32 33 But he.... 34 MR. JOHNSON: 35 36 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Is he going to be able to talk? 37 38 MR. JOHNSON: Well, again, it's -- Fred 39 was questioning whether or not the Board is taking any 40 41 comments, period. 42 43 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Right. 44 45 MR. JOHNSON: Since it's just a work session to determine whether or not to put these 46 47 proposals on the agenda. 48 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: We should take these 49

actions, though, in case they do take public comment.

MR. JOHNSON: Exactly. Which is why, you know, I'm encouraging the Council to go ahead and have its discussion and have a single motion to draft a comment and then hopefully we can put it to use.

MR. HONEA: Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Would you prefer to go with a single motion.

 MR. GERVAIS: I would prefer to do them individually because they're quite varied. You know, this one is Middle Yukon, other ones are regarding sale of incidentally caught king salmon and the last one is about allowing setnetting three miles off shore in Districts 1.

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 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay. Right. Okay, you had a comment Don.

MR. HONEA: Yeah, Mr. Chair. There's actually two here and I'm really saddened by the fact that they're not here. Now, ACR 13, I don't know if that's Ruby's proposal or it's Galena's proposal, but they are both important. I think we should verbally support them, endorse these proposals because actually we're looking at the same kind of conditions here, combat fishing between Galena and Nulato, that's why they're going from -- they're asking for fishing between Galena and Ruby. And we already have on record the seining, or whatever, for kings, we're asking for fall chum seining. And, you know, I mean I -- I thought they were both on record as stated here. I don't know why there's a mix up or whatever, but I still would like us to endorse it if we can.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Well, this ACR 13 says allow use of drift gillnet to harvest salmon for subsistence purposes in the Yukon River Subdistricts 4B and 4C.

Currently the State regulations do not allow that and this is requesting.....

MR. STEVENSON: You have Wayne Jenkins.

WESTERN INTERIOR REGIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL 10/11/2017 Page 354 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Wayne, you want to 2 speak to this. 3 4 MR. JENKINS: So I went to the website 5 and it appears that Ruby's was not an ACR but a 6 proposal so it's not in that ACR list. 7 8 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Oh, so this is the 9 Galena. 10 MR. JENKINS: Yeah, and it was from the 11 Ruby Tribal Council. I don't know if you want me to 12 read it real quick, but also the comment period for 13 14 these ACRs ended October 3rd, according to the website. 15 MR. GERVAIS: October 3rd. 16 17 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: October 3rd, we 18 should at least get our comments through the Federal 19 2.0 liaison from the.... 21 22 REPORTER: Jack, mic. 23 24 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Oh, excuse me. 25 These comments -- this Council has deep concerns about these ACRs and would like to have comment conveyed 26 through our subsistence liaison, at least so the tact 27 of how we're going to do it changes slightly with that 2.8 bit of information. I appreciate that. 29 30 31 MR. JENKINS: Mr. Chair. You would get 32 another chance once they choose which ACRs they're 33 going to take up before the March meeting. 34 35 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: We would like to 36 leverage on their position right now, though. 37 So we have a motion on the floor to 38 adopt the premise of allowing the use of drift gillnet 39 to harvest salmon for subsistence purposes on the Yukon 40 River in Subdistricts 4B and 4C. 41 42 43 Do we have a question on that motion. 44 45 MR. GERVAIS: We need a second. 46 47 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Oh, I thought we had

a second.

Page 355 MS. PELKOLA: I seconded it. 1 2 3 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Jenny seconded it 4 there, yeah. 5 6 MS. PELKOLA: Well, I just have one 7 more comment. 8 9 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay. 10 MS. PELKOLA: I looked on the back of 11 our paper and it says Louden Nulato and Koyukuk tribes 12 must have submitted that 13. If you look on the back 13 of the paper. 14 15 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Oh, I see. Oh, 16 17 yeah, I see that. Well, that lists who did it, okay, cool. 18 19 2.0 Do we have a question on this motion. 21 22 MS. PELKOLA: Question. 23 2.4 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Question's called, 25 those in favor of submitting a comment through the subsistence liaison in support of drift gillnet in 4B 26 and 4C signify by saying aye. 27 2.8 29 IN UNISON: Aye. 30 31 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Opposed, same sign. 32 33 (No opposing votes) 34 35 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: The next ACR 14, do 36 you want to speak to that Tim. 37 MR. GERVAIS: Sure. I'd like to make a 38 motion to consider ACR 14, repeal the prohibition of 39 subsistence fishing on the Yukon River Districts 1 and 40 2 during the first pulse of king salmon. 41 42 43 MS. PELKOLA: Didn't we already vote 44 that down. 45 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: No, we haven't even 46 47 addressed that, ACR 14. 48 MR. ALEXIE: Mr. Chair. 49 50

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Yeah, go ahead, 1 2 Fred. 3 4 MR. ALEXIE: The way I look at 14 is 5 there -- there's a prohibition on subsistence fishing 6 in that area? 7 8 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Fred, do you want to 9 speak to that. 10 MR. BUE: Yes, Mr. Chairman. Districts 11 -- the lower river districts, 1, 2 and 3, by 12 13 regulation, they're required to be closed subsistence during the first pulse of the chinook salmon, up river 14 districts it's an option if the run continues and it's 15 confirmed that it is a poor run then we'll continue 16 that first pulse closure further up river. 17 guess it's 1 and 2 for sure, it's there in place and it 18 19 was a precautionary measure because we don't have a lot 2.0 of information early in the season when that first pulse is coming through. 21 22 23 MR. ALEXIE: Okay. Okav. 24 25 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Tim. 26 MR. GERVAIS: Okay. The reason I would 27 encourage the Council not to endorse this ACR is 2.8 because prior to enacting a closure on the first and 29 30 second pulse we were having -- habitually under escaping on our transboundary escapement and not 31 32 getting enough subsistence fishing time throughout most 33 of the river and I think having that regulation in 34 place, which has a mandatory closure on that first and second pulse has paid immense benefits to Koyukuk River 35 36 and through the whole Yukon drainage and in the Canadian section of the Yukon. So I feel it's been one 37 of the most effective management tools that's been in 38 place and I'd like to keep it in the manager's toolbox 39 to use that closure. It's very significant. 40

> These are really significant ACR changes that are trying to get changed, I don't know....

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> CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Right.

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MR. GERVAIS:why they're being accepted out of order. This really -- this stuff is

too important to be taken out of order.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: They are very important and they're trying to rush them through but the Board of Fish has the discretion whether to not allow that and require them to go through the normal public process. And what our comments should be is that this, like ACR 14, that should be denied, the request for repeal should be denied and require them to go through the normal proposal process.

MR. COLLINS: Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Go ahead, Ray.

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 MR. COLLINS: Yeah, I agree with what Tim was saying, that those early pulses should be protected because that's really made a difference on the Kuskokwim too. Because you don't know where all those are going, although likely they're heading for the furthest, the ones going the furthest come in first. But also I heard in the report that they got all the kings they needed down there through later ones, wasn't that what was stated there, 5,000 or something like that. So they're getting the kings they need but it's under the current regulation.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: That was in the bycatch of the commercial fishery on the Lower Yukon.

MR. COLLINS: Right.

 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: That was just the bycatch, that's not counting their subsistence harvest that they had during the normal subsistence openings also. They're getting plenty of kings down there.

MR. COLLINS: Uh-huh.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: And so there should be a motion to deny repeal under ACR 14, deny repeal by the Board of Fish under this ACR, the prohibition on subsistence fishing in the Yukon River Districts 1 and 2 during the first pulse of king salmon under 5 AAC 05.360.

MR. GERVAIS: So moved.

MR. ALEXIE: Second.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Moved and seconded. Further discussion.

Carl.

MR. JOHNSON: I apologize. Sometimes it's a little late to get your attention.

 I would suggest given the discussion the Council was just having, the motion I think that seems more appropriate is that to -- and of course, we always say in a positive, but essentially you want to get to a point you're opposing this being taken out of cycle, that it should go through the normal schedule, not opposing the underlying proposal, I mean you're opposing the underlying proposal, but procedurally for purpose of the ACR, you oppose it being taken out of cycle is what I'm hearing.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Right. That's what the intention was. The intention was to oppose ACR 14.

MR. JOHNSON: Okay. Because what I heard in the motion was an opposition to the proposal substantively.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Right. My mistake.

MR. GERVAIS: Well, both things occur. We are -- I'm suggesting that this Council opposes changing this regulation that's in place now, the protection of the first and second pulses, and then I made a second statement that I felt that many of these ACRs that are in this sheet are too important to be taken out of cycle and they need to go through the regular process. But I would like my motion to be -- if we have to take it in the positive sense, I would make a motion to adopt this ACR and then have this Council vote it down.

REPORTER: Jack, mic.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay.

 $$\operatorname{MR}.$ GERVAIS: Well, I'm asking for your guidance as Chair, on how you feel is the cleanest way

to get our message across. 1 2 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: I think that it's 3 4 cleaner to vote it down with a clear justification that 5 we feel that that is a management tool that the 6 managers have to have to protect the first -- it's under first pulse protection for the Canadian component 7 that we're under international obligation to protect. 8 9 MR. THOMAS: Does it need to be 10 11 changed? 12 13 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: No, we don't want 14 them to even open the can of worms. 15 Well, then do we need to 16 MR. THOMAS: 17 do anything at all with it. 18 19 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: You got to turn your 2.0 mic on. 21 22 Yes, we have to have some kind of statement through our subsistence liaison otherwise 23 they're going to take action next week on this. That's 24 25 what we're concerned about, that's why we're going into overtime. 26 27 2.8 MR. THOMAS: Okay. 29 30 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: I eat once a day at 6:00 o'clock and that's why my blood sugar has gone 31 32 over a cliff right now. 33 34 (Laughter) 35 36 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: But if you retract your motion with a friendly amendment. 37 38 39 MR. GERVAIS: Okay. I request permission to retract that previous motion and put an 40 amended motion to -- that this Council should consider 41 approving or disapproving..... 42 43 44 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Motion to adopt. 45 46 MR. GERVAIS: Motion to adopt ACR 14. 47 48 MR. COLLINS: A request to consider it out of cycle, they're not going to approve it. 49 50

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REPORTER: Ray.
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                     MR. COLLINS:
                                   They're only going to
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     approve taking it out of cycle, aren't they, they're
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     not deciding whether or not to approve the proposal,
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     they're deciding whether to take it out of cycle and so
     it'll come up when the fisheries do, isn't that the
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     decision they're making. Is that what I understood.
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                     MR. GERVAIS:
                                   When is the Board of
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     Fish.
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Clarify that, Fred.
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                     MR. BUE: Yeah, I think that's -- that
                      Initially it's whether or not to put
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     is the concern.
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     it on their agenda for future meetings. But if it does
     get on to the agenda, you may not have the opportunity
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     to meet as a Council and so this may be your
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2.0
     opportunity. I heard possibly it might be in March and
     so there is an outside chance that you will have
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     opportunity to meet on it prior to that but I'm not
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     positive and so you're discussing it here and, you
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     know, by voting it down now sets that record and it'll
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     make your business that much quicker at the next
     meeting if that's the case.
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Do we have a motion
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     to adopt ACR 14.
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                     MR. GERVAIS:
                                   Yes, we do.
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: And do we have a
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     second.
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                     MS. PELKOLA:
                                   Second.
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                                         Seconded by Jenny.
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF:
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                                Call the question.
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                     MR. VENT:
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Ouestion's called.
     Those in favor of ACR 14 -- adoption of ACR 14 signify
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     by saying aye.
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                     MR. THOMAS:
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                                  Aye.
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                     CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Those opposed, same
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     sign.
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Page 361 IN UNISON: Aye. 1 2 3 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: You want to reflect 4 on your vote, Dennis. 5 6 MR. THOMAS: Excuse me, I made the 7 wrong comment. 8 9 Dennis, mic. REPORTER: 10 11 MR. STEVENSON: Microphone. 12 13 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: So your vote is in 14 the.... 15 I rescind my vote on that. 16 MR. THOMAS: 17 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Is your vote in the 18 negative to be clear for the record? 19 20 21 MR. THOMAS: Right. 22 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okav. 23 2.4 25 MR. THOMAS: Okay. 26 27 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Go ahead, Tim. 2.8 29 MR. GERVAIS: And we have our reasoning 30 from prior discussion on why we voted it down. 31 32 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Yes, our 33 justification is clear on the record. 34 35 ACR 15, Tim. 36 MR. GERVAIS: ACR 15 is a Fish and Game 37 proposal and I don't -- it's just about allowing --38 well, let me just make sure I get it, the Department of 39 Fish and Game is submitting this and they're adding 40 language that if king salmon escapement goals are 41 42 likely to be met and subsistence fishing probably will not be restricted, and the Department projects that the 43 escapements will achieve escapement goals, king salmon 44 45 fishing is not restricted, the Department determines there is king salmon surplus escapement of subsistence 46 47 needs, the sale of incidentally caught king salmon will not have a significant impact on escapement or 48 subsistence uses of king salmon, the Commissioner may 49 50

open by emergency order a fishery in which incidentally caught king salmon during the summer or fall chum fisheries may be sold and I was not going to request this Council to vote on that but maybe somebody -- to me it seems reasonably fair if there's that much fish around, but if somebody else wants to take it up I'll be happy to listen to the Council debate about it. But I was -- from here on out I was going for 16 and some of the other ones.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay. Well, let's skip that 15, and go ahead on the 16. Is that agreeable to the Council, skipping 15.

MR. COLLINS: Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Go ahead, Ray.

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MR. COLLINS: I'm really opposed to that because my son worked for one of the fish buyers down there when there was an earlier season when they were allowed to sell the incidental caught and he said that some of the fishermen came in and about all they had was kings because they know how to target where they are in the river and so on and so they were catching a lot of incidental fish and I think we'd be setting ourselves up for that kind of fishery again where they would be targeting kings if they're allowed to sell them. So I think it would be better for them to put that in -- if they could take them home for subsistence or distribute them in the community to elders or others that need them.

I don't think you want to set up any kind of commercialization of kings again or you're going to have problems.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: So then a positive motion to adopt ACR 15 with justification to oppose, this is such a critical issue for management of the Yukon River chinook at this time, that this should be taken through the proposal process.

MR. GERVAIS: So moved.

MR. VENT: Second.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Any further discussion on the justification aspect. I think we've

Page 363 stated that on the record. 1 2 MR. VENT: Call for question. 3 4 5 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Ouestion's called. Those in favor of ACR 15 signify by saying aye. 6 7 8 (No aye votes) 9 10 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Opposed, same sign. 11 IN UNISON: 12 Aye. 13 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: ACR 16, Tim. 14 is basically redundancy. So ACR 16 and 17 are almost 15 identical language. 16 17 18 MR. ALEXIE: Yep, yeah, they are. 19 2.0 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: So we could take those as a block. This basically has no safeguards and 21 goes even further towards sale of incidentally caught 22 Yukon River king salmon. 23 24 25 MR. VENT: So a motion to adopt 16 and 17. 26 27 2.8 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Fred, you got a 29 comment. 30 MR. BUE: If you want to discuss it 31 that's fine. But I quess my -- I just wanted to point 32 33 out that it wasn't necessarily that the State was in favor or disfavored it, it was this summer it wasn't 34 clear, the regulation, in regulation it says it does 35 36 not allow the sale of chinook, but what happened was they took that to mean during the summer season. Fall 37 season, it's almost -- there's always going to be 38 chinook, there's probably a chinook out there right 39 now, you know, one lingering some place and so -- and 40 it's late and people don't normally harvest them and a 41 lot of times they're not that great anyways, so it 42 43 wasn't clear when the end point was, if it was the summer season or if it's the entire summer. 44 45 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: 46 Okav. 47 48 MR. BUE: So I guess the reason they would take it up is to clarify it so people have a 49 50

clear designation and managers know what the Board wants.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Well, it's clear by species. So it's the feeling, of at least this Council, that the species needs additional protection and the encouragement of sale of chinook is not where we want to go.

So taking ACRs 16 and 17 as a block because they basically are the same type of proposal, almost verbatim.

The Chair will entertain a motion to adopt Proposals ACR 16 and 17 with my intention to vote against the proposal if we get a motion.

MR. GERVAIS: So moved.

MS. PELKOLA: Second.

 $\label{eq:CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Moved and seconded} \mbox{ by Tim and Jenny.}$

Basically the same reason.

MR. SIMON: Question.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Question's called on those proposals. Those in favor of ACR 16 and 17 signify by saying aye.

(No aye votes)

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Opposed, same sign.

IN UNISON: Aye.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: And these can be submitted -- automatically submitted at the discretion of the proponents to the normal proposal process.

 $$\operatorname{\textsc{Do}}$ you have another proposal you wanted to discuss $\ensuremath{\operatorname{\textsc{Tim}}}$.

MR. GERVAIS: Yeah. I would like to make a motion to adopt ACR 18 regarding clarifying Yukon area District 1 boundary allowing set gillnets to be operated up to three nautical miles seaward of any

grass bank in District 1 and reduced closed waters to commercial salmon fishing for District 1 with the -well in later discussion I would encourage this Council to vote this ACR down.

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MR. COLLINS: Is it to oppose.

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MR. GERVAIS: Yes, it is to oppose.

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So you make a motion CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: to adopt ACR 18 but to oppose the ACR, with the intention to oppose.

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MR. GERVAIS: Yeah. I'd like to discuss it a little bit after we get a second.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Yes, we'll have

18 19 deliberation.

MR. VENT: Second.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Moved and seconded. Discussion on the Proposal ACR 18, go ahead, Tim.

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MR. GERVAIS: It's just opening up extra fishing area out of cycle. Very rare in the state of Alaska to allow set gillnet gear three miles off shore, happens in Cook Inlet, is the only place I So to me this proposal is put in by Kwik'Pak, and it's just another one of their -- what's becoming a customary play for them just to increase your fishing boundaries and gear types and I feel like it doesn't fit into any of the king conservation regime that the rest of the river has been engaged in for over a decade now and if they're strongly about it, I feel like they could get it approved through the regular cycle process. So I encourage this Council to oppose this ACR 18 as it increases the likelihood of king salmon harvest when we're not for sure out of our times of king salmon conservation.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Any other discussion and/or justification.

43 44 45

Ray.

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MR. COLLINS: Well, Mr. Chairman, along the same line those salmon, traditionally, they say they have their own path and I know before commercial

fishing came into the Kuskokwim those headwater fish were usually untouched because they went up the middle of the river and they didn't have the gear until they got it commercial and so now they're setting three miles out, they're more likely getting out in the channel that those first pulses are using and we don't want them to catch those first pulses anyhow so -- even for subsistence purposes.

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So I would oppose it for that reason, that it opens the area up, it would be setting -- maybe interfering with the normal run of chinooks.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Yeah.

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MR. COLLINS: Yeah.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Other discussion.

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Fred.

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MR. BUE: Yeah, Mr. Chairman. beyond my jurisdiction, it's a commercial regulation and I haven't really studied the proposal well or the regulation, but I think part of it is in their discussion here there was confusion that -- they think that driftnetting is allowed out in that area and so part of their discussion was to limit it to setnets out there and not allow driftnetting, and so that was part of their rationale to clarify and bring it to an ACR because they -- at least that's what it states here but I haven't studied the State regulations or spoken with the State manager on that, but I could see there could be -- in that area there is drifting and there are setnets and if it was one or the other, it may be important to clarify that if there was some misunderstanding.

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Mr. Chair.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Thank you.

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Appreciate that clarification.

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Tim.

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MR. GERVAIS: I don't see any language in this ACR that restricts drift gillnetting in the same area so as I read it, it just allows off shore setnetting which, as Ray says, can be detrimental

because it's -- depending on how they come in on that Delta they could just really -- they could really net all the way across the channel to really hurt the chances of the fish entering the river unmolested.

5 6 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: This Council has 7 8

discussed this ACR 18 with justification of concerns about impact to the stock of concern, chinook salmon in District 1, offshore seaward from any grass bank, three miles, that's a heck of a long ways out there.

11 So further discussion. 12

13 14 (No comments)

16 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Do we got a 17

question.

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47 48 MS. PELKOLA: Ouestion.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Question's called. Those in favor of ACR 18 signify by saying aye.

(No aye votes)

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Opposed, same sign.

IN UNISON: Aye.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: So the wishes of the Council are that these positions be conveyed to our subsistence liaison as soon as possible because he has to prepare his thought process for the upcoming Board of Fish hearing or whatever you would like to call that.

Tim.

MR. GERVAIS: One last point, Mr. Chair, I was wondering if the Council would be interested in drafting a letter to manager Spindler and thank him for his decades of service to subsistence or the OSM process.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: I do think that's a very worthwhile thing. Mike has worked with this Council for literally decades. We've had discussions about whitefront geese, we've had a lot of discussions with Mike with moose on the Koyukuk. He's been an

Page 368 institution with subsistence management and this 2 Council. So I do agree that -- would you like to make a motion to that effect, that a letter be promulgated 3 of appreciation for his years of service. 5 6 MR. GERVAIS: So moved. 7 8 MR. VENT: Second. 9 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Seconded by Darrel. 10 11 MS. PELKOLA: 12 Question. 13 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Question's called. 14 15 Those in favor of submitting that letter of appreciation to Mike Spindler from the Western Interior 16 Regional Advisory Council for his decades of service, 17 signify by saying aye. 18 19 2.0 IN UNISON: Aye. 21 22 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Opposed, same sign. 23 24 (No opposing votes) 25 MS. PELKOLA: Mr. Chair. 26 27 2.8 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Go ahead, Jenny. 29 30 MS. PELKOLA: I don't know if this is in order but I think we should also draft a letter to 31 Ray Collins for his many years of service also, maybe, 32 33 you know, I mean I know he's here..... 34 35 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: He's still at the 36 table. 37 (Laughter) 38 39 40 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Your mic is on, go 41 ahead. 42 43 MS. PELKOLA: Well, we want him to see it now, I mean, you know. 44 45 46 (Laughter) 47 48 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: We can do that. 49 50

Page 369 MR. GERVAIS: We don't want to release 2 him from service. 3 4 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: No, I don't want to 5 chase him off like he's.... 6 7 (Laughter) 8 9 MS. PELKOLA: No, we're not chasing you off, Ray, but we really appreciate your service. 10 11 MR. HONEA: 12 I agree. 13 I'll make a motion that 14 MS. PELKOLA: 15 we draft a letter to Ray for our appreciation. 16 17 MR. HONEA: Second. 18 19 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Seconded by Don. 20 Call for question. 21 MR. VENT: 22 23 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Question's called. Those in favor of drafting a letter of appreciation to 2.4 Ray for his 24 years of service to the Western Interior 25 Regional Advisory Council signify by saying aye. 26 27 IN UNISON: 2.8 Aye. 29 30 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Opposed, same sign. 31 32 (No opposing votes) 33 34 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: We're at our closing 35 comments, I think and adjournment. We'll go around the 36 room real quick. 37 Go ahead, Jenny. 38 39 MS. PELKOLA: I don't know, you know, 40 we -- there was a lot of repetition of things going on 41 and I know repetition is good, but I think we need to 42 43 listen to each other. I agreed with a lot of the things that people did say, but for sitting on this 44 45 Council a long time, I knew that we were -- you know, I knew how long the proposals were going to take, I knew, 46 you know, and I felt like the people at the end always 47 48 get ripped off, they have to rush their reports and, you know, it's a loss to us and it's a loss to them 49

because they don't really get to give what they have to say.

Also our packet should be in order. Maybe it was just an oversight because maybe whoever gave the proposals didn't get with Zach to have us prepared -- have it prepared.

I think that's all.

Oh, did I say -- maybe before the meeting, the Committee, the Board should get together and, I don't know, we can't make any decisions out of the meeting but just for time sake, you know what I mean, like we used to meet two and a half days and now we're meeting only two days and we have to really push things along and I know you said you're hungry, it's 6:00 o'clock, I think we're all hungry, but that's just a few things I had.

I really do enjoy these meetings. I know I don't say very much but I just listen to everybody and trying to educate myself more and I did agree with a lot of them, maybe I should have said so, but just being polite, I guess, I just didn't want to barge in on everybody.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Don't be too polite,

 Jenny.

(Laughter)

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Next meeting, you speak your mind.

MS. PELKOLA: Yeah, well, I did.

Fred.

 MR. ALEXIE: Yeah, I sure enjoyed -- I always enjoy this meeting. I want to be clear, I didn't comment too much on the caribou topics because I do not live in the area where there is caribou and I feel if I spoke, I would spoke out of context and so I didn't comment too much on the caribou discussions. I mean I'm not apologizing to that effect, but I just

wanted to make it clear that, you know, hey, I don't know too much about it, about the caribou and I just want to leave it at that.

But, you know, we learn something every time when we come to these meetings, it's long, like Jenny says, it's getting shorter, but it's true, toward the end we just drag ourselves and we drag the department out of here by dragging on and on and on. We repeat -- most of the time we repeat ourselves but, you know, I still enjoy the meeting wherever it may be here, wherever.

And the time that we spend, it's our livelihood, we got to speak to it regardless of what we're encountering. We're standing for ourselves and our grandchildren, the use of our resources.

I just wanted to thank the Council for

that.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Thank you, Fred. Appreciate all your comments for the meeting and you came up to speed right away and you're doing really well.

Thank you.

Pollock.

MR. SIMON: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I just want to agree with Jenny, too, about long discussion. I think the Board members should use courtesy and kind of highlight what they have to say and that should go to the different agencies, too, they should highlight their reports and maybe there should be one person reporting for each agency, like we should be out of here by 5:00 and it's after 6:00 now, but that's what we're here for, we're just volunteering our time and it's very important.

 So we're talking about fish and wildlife, it affects us, the salmon that's on the river, it's for people to -- all walks of life, so it's an important meeting but sometimes we get into discussions and we kind of get bogged down so next time maybe we could try not to be bogged down. I'm glad I'm here and I'll be here a few more years and then call it quits. I'm going to be 80 years old pretty soon so I'm

getting kind of old.

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Thank you, Mr. Chair.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Thanks for your participation, Pollock, glad you're doing well and hope you got many more years to go.

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Darrel.

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MR. VENT: Yeah, thank you, Mr. Chairman. I've been attending meetings for a few years now so I'm starting to get the hang about how everything works there.

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Some of the stuff that I'd like to address, you know, is we never really hit on the predator control too much, we did on some bear baiting and stuff like that but just, you know, in our area it's a thing that we take care of but, you know, sometimes it's costly. I know over around Ambler, Shungnak area they're having a problem over there because their caribou are starting to run up into the hills because there's too much predators. So, you know, that's the reason I brought that up is because they need some help over there. I mean the caribou is getting killed off over there because they have predator problems and that's one of the things that's probably declining their population right now because that's, you know, something they see and they know is happening in their area and they report to us. So I want to go over and visit, it's always good to talk to them, even so I'm not from the area, but they're my friends over there.

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Also, you know, I always have concerns about our moose. We always worry about things but we did good this year with our moose hunting because we didn't have a lot of influx of people from the -- coming in to the Koyukuk River from the Yukon River so -- and most of them, they kind of must have hit a good population or something, there's not a lot of influence of people from the other areas, just a few, so it was good there.

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And the caribou, you know, I wish that we could hopefully, like you were talking about, form the committees, I appreciate that, that's something that will get more information to our people and

hopefully get the population back up. We're willing to work with whatever you got to deal with there. our people are always willing to help, whether it's getting, you know, predator under control, we've been doing that for years so we learned how to manage this before the State came in and started managing things, we did this all our lives, so it's something we learned from our elders.

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I spoke about fish, you know, I just want to make sure that we're getting treated fairly like everybody else. Because one thing I learned about fishing from the elders is that, you know, if you ever mistreat those resources, your subsistence, it's going to come back on you in a hard way, you're going to see something that makes it hard for people to live and that's a proven fact there, when he told me about that, and I realize what happened to the king salmon. When the king salmon, when the king salmon dropped, they said they were mistreating that king salmon, and I said, oh, how do you mean by that and he said they were using it for the eggs, they cut it open, pulled the eggs out and throw the rest of the fish away, and that's something that came true. And once he said that, you know, I didn't really understand what he was talking about then, but now I do.

So that's something that I learned from my elders.

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I'm glad I'm on this Board with all these people here, you guys got a lot of experience. I'm learning and, you know, this is something I'm interested in and you guys provide me with all this information, it's good to be around you guys because you guys got more knowledge than I know I have, and I'm just here to learn but I think I'm doing all right, that's the main thing. So I thank you guys for letting me sit here on the Board with you.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Thanks, Darrel. You're doing real well.

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Ray.

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MR. COLLINS: Yeah, well, I appreciate the recognition and I want to give thanks for that.

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I think it was a good meeting. We did

WESTERN INTERIOR REGIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL 10/11/2017 Page 374 accomplish some important things. 1 2 One question I have is my seat is up in 3 4 '17 and what does that mean, does it expire in spring 5 meeting or does it mean at the end of '17 or when do 6 those seats expire. 7 8 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: My seat expires also on December 2nd I think it is, of '17. If this 9 Administration, Secretary of Interior doesn't reappoint 10 us then -- and if we get reappointed before our next 11 meeting, fine, but if they don't, we might not be 12 there, no telling what's going to happen. 13 14 15 (Laughter) 16 17 MR. COLLINS: But this is '16. 18 19 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: No, we're in '17. 20 MR. VENT: We're in '17. 21 22 Oh, okay, okay, I'm 23 MR. COLLINS: 24 sorry. 25 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: You skipped a year 26 27 there, Ray. 2.8 29 MR. COLLINS: Okay, so that means I got 30 to apply. 31 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: 32 So we're coming 33 down, this is our last meeting until we get reappointed, for three of our members here. 34 35 36 (Laughter) 37 38 MR. COLLINS: Okay. Yeah, I'm losing track of time. 39 40 41 (Laughter) 42 43 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Zach. 44 45 MR. STEVENSON: And just to address that point, briefly, the RAC nomination process for 46 47 those whose terms are expiring ends in early February. 48 So I'll be following up with those who are incumbents to assess whether or not you incumbents choose to

WESTERN INTERIOR REGIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL 10/11/2017 Page 375 reapply, so I'll be following up with you on that 1 2 separately. 3 4 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Carl. 5 6 MR. JOHNSON: And that's for people's 7 who's terms expire 2018. 8 9 MR. STEVENSON: Correct. 10 MR. JOHNSON: Those of you whose terms 11 expire 2017, that process is already done and you 12 likely will have to wait until December 3rd to find out 13 whether or not the appointments will be timely. 14 15 Right. And we'll be 16 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: 17 appointed for two or three years? 18 Three years. 19 MR. JOHNSON: 20 21 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Three years. 22 MR. JOHNSON: The standard term is 23 three years unless you're moving in to fill a seat that 24 was vacated before that term expired. So, for example, 25 Greg Roczicka had one more year left on his term, so 26 somebody will be appointed for one year to fill out the 27 remainder of his term. 2.8 29 30 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: I see. Okay. Well, thanks so much Ray for all your service. 31 32 33 (Laughter) 34 35 CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Tim. 36 MR. GERVAIS: Thank you, Mr. Chair. 37 I'd like to thank all the Council members for attending 38 and their comments and discussion during this meeting. 39 Special thanks for working overtime on those ACRs for 40 the fishing stuff. They were -- it wasn't very much 41 fun but pretty significant regulation changes trying to 42 be slid in there out of cycle and stuff like that so 43

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And, yeah, I would echo what Jenny was saying, is, I hope for other meetings -- it was frustrating and hard to follow at times, I don't know -- the way the books were put together were confusing

49 50 appreciate discussing it.

and not easy to find material on a timely basis but I appreciate, Lisa made a lot of effort in tabbing -- manually tabbing everybody's book and then coming over during our change of topics, so that was pretty all-star there.

All right, I wish everybody a joyous fall. I know in our community -- I moved there in '96 and I never seen so much moose and fish in everybody's freezer, there's like no hunger in the community at all so thanks to the managers, fish managers and game managers for helping us to maintain healthy populations and to everybody, the ACs and this Council for ensuring that the regulations take a course which continues to allow subsistence abundance.

Safe travel home to everyone.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Thank you, Tim. Appreciate all your diligence on fisheries issues, especially.

Dennis.

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MR. THOMAS: Well, I enjoy the meetings. Every time I come here I always learn something different. I realize there's a lot of problems throughout the state, that they have and so ours just don't seem that big at times, you know, and it's just good to -- I don't know whether it's good but I feel like I like knowing what's happening throughout the state. Let's see I've been here around 50 years now or so and I don't want to go anywhere else, I want to be here and I want to feel like I can contribute maybe so just thank you all for having me and I'm enjoying it.

That's it.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Thanks so much. It's good to have another person from the Kusko on our Council and we need the input from your area, appreciate that.

Don.

MR. HONEA: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I enjoyed this meeting here. I think kind of echo what Tim says about, you know, everybody did really well

this year, we were blessed.

Looking forward to the meeting in Anchorage and I would hope that the coordinator or the OSM or something would be kind of lenient with the traveling. I know that we've had problems with Era, Ravn coming out of Galena, coming out of the small areas, but I had an experience last week when I had to accompany my wife into Anchorage and we had -- they -- you know, we made the mistake of taking stuff on board, overhead thing there, and we had to throw a lot of stuff out and I just don't like flying Alaska Airlines. The thing with Era, you could get there, you know, 15 minutes ahead of time, as long as you're there you could keep your boots on, so to speak, so you know maybe we should take that into consideration if we had a choice I'd rather go with Era into Anchorage.

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helping with us.

You know if there was a way to speed up the proposal process, you know, and just, you know, I thank Lisa for all that she does and that particular thing, it's kind of hard, it's time consuming and everything and also I want to thank Wayne for the teleconferences that YRDFA put out all summer. I think they were -- you know I could find out if the water is coming, the drift is coming in Fort Yukon, I could find out what's going on in the Koyukuk and along with doing the AC -- areas of critical concern that he's been

You know, I tell you, I appreciate each person around the table because, you know, somebody brings something -- I'm not going to comment on something I don't know about, maybe I'm quiet about the caribou, I don't know what's going on with the Mulchatna Herd or with the herd up there, you guys do. I mean if you guys border there and you know that, that's why I say, sit on these things here.

Thank you, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Thanks for all you do for us Don, I really appreciate that.

Final comment.

MR. VENT: Yeah, I forgot to mention that, you know, we brought up in the last meeting about the issues of land into trust, tribal consultations.

It was -- you know, some things that's going to be concerning and I don't know how it's going to affect us but I'm wondering if it's going to affect the way that our meetings proceed, is it going to take longer, or is it going to affect us, so I'm just bringing that up for information there.

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> CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Zach.

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MR. STEVENSON: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I did speak with our General Counsel on lands and trust issue and it was the opinion of our attorney that that issue has no bearing on this Council.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Okay.

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MR. THOMAS: One more thing.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Go ahead.

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MR. THOMAS: Jenny mentioned these people that come in here and give reports, they spend hours and days, a lot of times putting these reports together to give them to us and I just wanted to say we appreciate everything that you people do to get this information to us in a good manner.

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Thank you.

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CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: All right. I do want to thank the BLM for coming and going a little bit extra mile on the -- the Regional Director for the BLM was here and I missed the opportunity to have her introduced to this Council, she is a Federal Subsistence Board member. She came with Geoff Byersdorf. BLM came out to give us real information on that RMP process. Fish and Wildlife is always here for You know, OSM is part of Fish and Wildlife. appreciate the support of OSM, our Staff, our biologists do real good -- it's a lot of work making those analysis. Lisa made a synopsis but it's a lot of information and she made it very concise to fit into this meeting so I appreciate that aspect. Thank you.

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Park Service was here. Greg Dudgeon, Superintendent of the Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve, Yukon Charley. But I work with the Park Service quite a bit because the Park is only six miles from my house and so I'm right next to the Park

boundary and so Wiseman has a customary and traditional use eligibility within the Gates of the Arctic Park, so Park Service is a big part of where we live, Allakaket, Alatna, some of the communities hunt inside the Park also.

I appreciate the State's presence at this meeting. We had a lot of State presence. That's why if we have these meetings in town here then we have the area biologists, we get introduced to the new assistants, there was good support from the State. I really appreciate the kind of support that we got at this meeting. When they're on conference call, they're in and out of the call, once in awhile and so we don't get nearly the participation, that's why it's good to have one urban meeting now, in hindsight, and one rural meeting, that's the direction this Council should actually go in like that.

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I appreciate having a full Council. Shirley didn't make it to the meeting, but I do appreciate having a more full body here. And the year of 2013, we didn't make quorum, in 2013, that was a bad year. We traveled to a meeting and we couldn't meet, and basically got stuck. So we do have to have participation of all Council members and so I appreciate your diligence to show up at the meetings and sit through the length of the meeting. We're going over 7:00 o'clock now. So I do want to express my appreciation to the agencies and to this Council.

The Chair will entertain a motion to adjourn.

MR. THOMAS: So moved.

MR. VENT: Second.

 $\label{eq:CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Moved and seconded.} Those in favor of that motion, signify by saying aye.$

IN UNISON: Aye.

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Opposed, same sign.

(No opposing votes)

CHAIRMAN REAKOFF: Meeting is

49 adjourned.

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